



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

G
126
J4

4B 54 886



UC-NRLF

PHILIPPINE GEOGRAPHY PRIMER

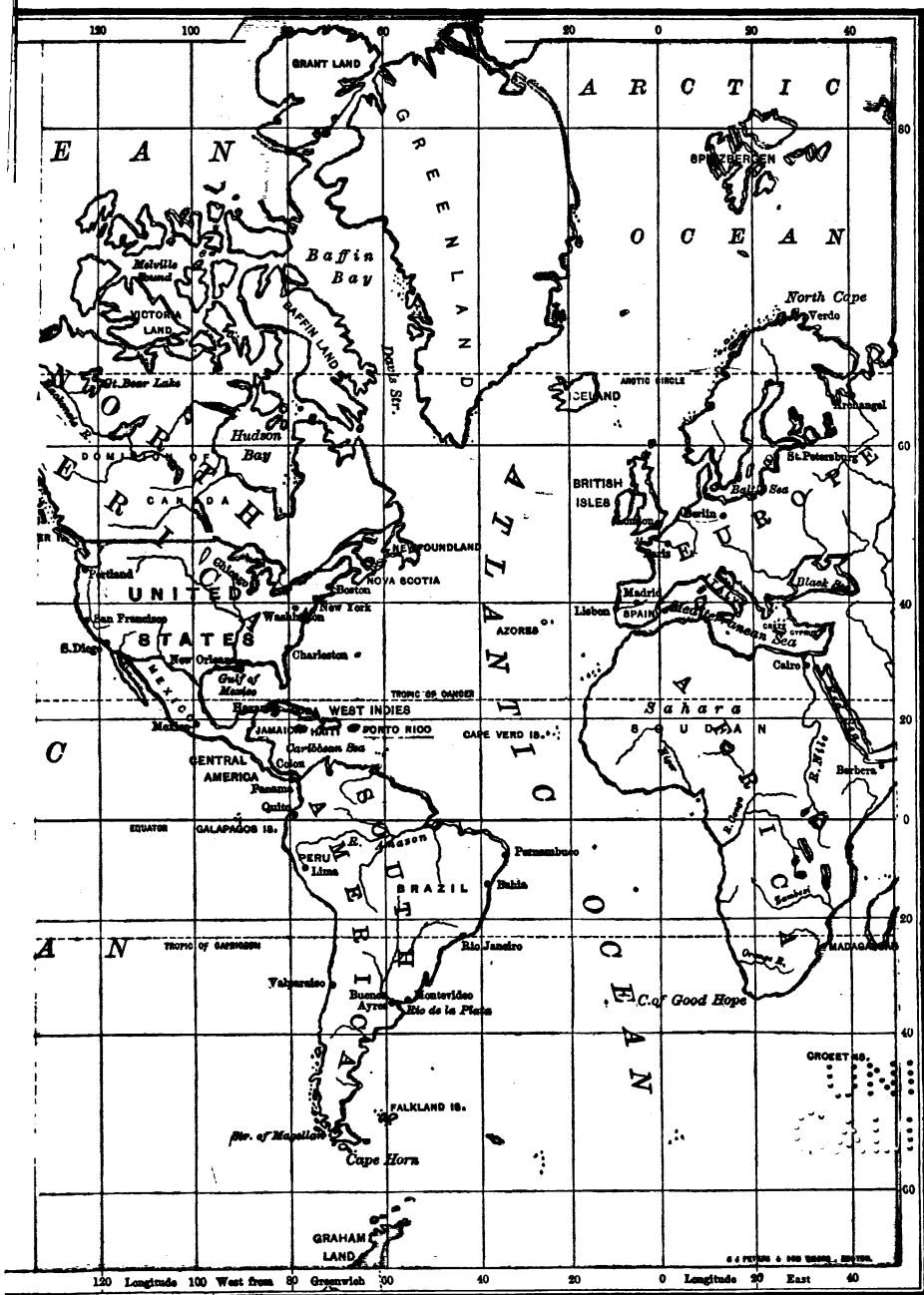
JERNEGAN

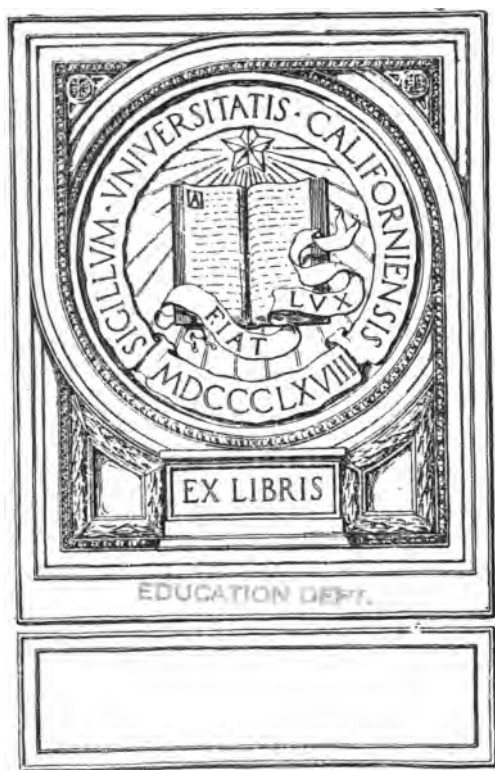


D.C. HEATH & CO.
BOSTON, U. S. A.

Digitized by Google







TO THE
LIBRARY

PHILIPPINE GEOGRAPHY PRIMER

BY
PRESCOTT F. JERNEGAN, A.B.
PHILIPPINE NORMAL SCHOOL, MANILA



UNIV. OF
CALIFORNIA

BOSTON, U.S.A.
D. C. HEATH & CO., PUBLISHERS

1906

COPYRIGHT, 1906,
By D. C. HEATH & CO.

All rights reserved.
EDUCATION DEPT.

70 .V101
A103071A0

G126

J4

EDUC.
LIBRARY

PREFACE

THE Philippine Geography Primer is intended for use in the third grade. It includes as much material as the average class may be expected to cover. After deducting holidays and time spent in reviews, examinations, and exercises in modeling and map drawing, sufficient time will remain for one hundred and fifty lessons, each including about one hundred and sixty words of the text; this will complete the book within the year.

In plan, the book adheres to the principle that the study of geography should begin with facts observable *at home*, and relating to the *physical features* and *changes* of the surface of the earth. To this subject, *Part I*, about *one tenth* of the work is devoted.

The main facts about the *earth as a whole* are then presented, as an indispensable requisite for the study of the political and commercial geography of even so restricted an area as the Philippines. Thus, near the beginning of their study, the pupils learn in a general way the place of their country in relation to the great world,— its zones, races, and the broad activities of its peoples. This subject, *Part II*, occupies about *one eighth* of the Primer.

A somewhat detailed study of the Philippines constitutes *Part III*, covering about *one third* of the book. The chief ends sought are: first, to convey an idea of the volume and value of the *natural resources* of the Philippines, and the inadequate development of these resources, as well as of the peoples of the country; secondly, to point out *how* and *why* such growth as exists has been secured. The *reasons* for the locations and prosperity of the larger towns, and for the superiority in products of one section over the others, are indicated. Thirdly, to show in what directions and by

what means the resources of the land and the people may be *more fully utilized*.

Part IV includes rather more than *one third* of the book, and attempts to give those facts about the continents and countries of the world that are an indispensable part of even a primary education. The method of presentation agrees in general with that followed in case of the Philippines, with the addition of comparisons and correlations of these countries with the Philippines.

Asia, and the countries of Asia nearest the Philippines, receive the first place for obvious reasons; Europe the next, as the source of the civilization of the Philippines and the physical complement of Asia, then America as following Europe historically both in its own development and in its relation to the Philippines. The remaining continents receive only the modicum of attention that the limits of a primer permit.

SUGGESTIONS TO FILIPINO TEACHERS

IN teaching *Part I*, show the pupils, if possible, the forms of *land and water*. Take them out doors. Have them examine the soil and find the *sand* and *decayed vegetation*. Show them the stones in the bed of a dry stream. Show them how the stones have broken one another into sand. If you live near the coast, show the pupils the *beach*, the action of the *waves* and *tides*, a *cape*, a *harbor*, etc. There are little hills and valleys near every school. Show the pupils how the little streams have dug small *valleys* and left *hills* between the valleys. Make them *see* what they read about in the book.

Have the pupils draw a *map* of the *school room*, of the *school grounds*, and of the *town*. Have them find out some distance in the town that is a *kilometer*, another that is a *mile*. Have them walk this distance and see how many minutes it takes. Have them find a tract of land that is just *one hectare*, and another that is just *one acre*.

In teaching *Part II*, use the *globe* with every lesson. Have each of the pupils *point out* the *equator*, the *poles*, the *zones*, the *oceans*, the *continents*. Show them the *motions of the earth* with the globe. In teaching *industries*, have them bring to school *samples* of the different things that are

manufactured in the town. Have them *find out themselves* what things are *exported* from the town and *imported* into it, and the *prices* at which these things are sold and bought.

In teaching *Part III*, the *Philippines*, make *models* of the different islands in sand. The relief map on page 29, as well as the colored maps on pages 26, 27, 41, and 57, will prove helpful in this part of the work. Have the pupils draw *from the map* and *from memory* every *island* and *province* they study. Teach them to *bound* each province and to tell what island is nearest north, east, south, and west of your island. Have them bring to school specimens of the *plants*, *metals*, and *minerals* found in or near your town. If possible, get specimens of their products from other provinces, and show them to the class.

If any of the pupils have lived in *other towns* of the province or *other provinces*, have them tell the class about those towns and provinces.

In teaching *Part IV*, show the pupils pictures from larger geographies and other books. *Study each picture* in the Primer. Have the pupils tell you *everything the picture teaches about geography*. In preparing each lesson, find

out what *any map* and *any picture* in the book can teach you about that lesson.

Besides the questions in the "Helps," ask others that you think will help the pupils to understand the lesson. *Ask the questions in different words from those of the book*, after you have used the book questions. Do not let the children recite like *parrots*. Make them *think*.

Wherever the book says "because," or "therefore," or "reason," be sure that you *find out the reason* and learn how to *explain* it. Make the children

understand it so that they can tell it in different words from those of the book.

Always ask yourself and the children of what *use* the knowledge gained in a lesson is. Ask how it may help them to become good *farmers* and *workmen* and *citizens*. Ask whether other towns, provinces, and countries are better in any way than yours, and if they are better, *why* they are better and how you may *improve* your town, province, and country. *This is why we study geography*.

CONTENTS

PART I

THE LAND, THE WATER, AND THE AIR

	PAGE
I. The Soil	1
II. Hills and Mountains	2
III. Valleys	3
IV. Rivers	4
V. Ponds and Lakes	6
VI. The Ocean	6
VII. The Rain	8
VIII. The Air	9
IX. Maps	9

PART II

THE EARTH AS A WHOLE

I. Shape and Size of the Earth	12
II. Motions of the Earth	13
III. The Zones	15
IV. The Continents and Oceans	18
V. The Great Races of Mankind	20
VI. Industry and Commerce	22
VII. Government	23

PART III

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

I. THE PHILIPPINES AS A WHOLE	25
1. Climate and Products	28
2. Animals, Metals, and Minerals	34
3. Government	38
II. DESCRIPTION OF THE ISLANDS AND PROVINCES	39
1. The Luzón Group	39
2. The Visayan Group	55
3. The Mindanao Group	62

PART IV

THE CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD

I. ASIA	67
1. Asia as a Whole	67
2. Countries of Asia	71
II. EUROPE	79
1. Europe as a Whole	79
2. Countries of Europe	82
III. NORTH AMERICA	94
1. North America as a Whole	94
2. Countries of North America	98
IV. SOUTH AMERICA	113
1. South America as a Whole	113
2. Countries of South America	114
V. AFRICA	119
1. Africa as a Whole	119
2. Countries of Africa	120
VI. AUSTRALIA AND THE PACIFIC ISLANDS	125

PHILIPPINE GEOGRAPHY PRIMER

PART I

THE LAND, THE WATER, AND THE AIR

I. The Soil

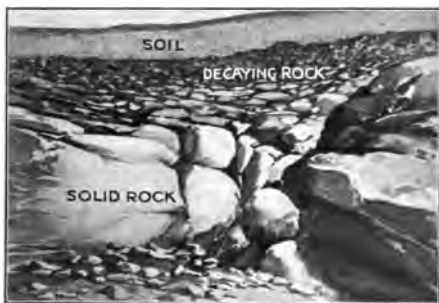
We live on the *land*. The land is made of *soil* and *rocks*. The soil is soft; the rocks are hard. Most of the surface of the land is soil, and under the soil there is *solid rock*.

Rub some dry soil between your fingers. Some of the little pieces in the soil are hard and sharp. They are pieces broken from the solid rock. Some of them are large and some of them

against one another and break the rocks. The waves of the sea break the rocks on the shore.



The waves break the rocks and make sand



The rocks decay and make soil

are small, but in good soil most of the pieces are very small. These little pieces of rock we call *sand*.

How are rocks broken into little pieces? Rivers roll rocks

You may see much sand by the rivers and on the seashore. This sand is made from the rocks which the water has broken.

Soil is also made by the *decaying* of the rocks. The air and the rain make the rock fall into little pieces, and in this way soil is formed.

All soil is made from rocks. The rocks decay, or are broken into fine particles by the streams and waves.

There are little dark pieces in some soils. These pieces are

soft. They are not hard and sharp, like sand. They are pieces of decayed leaves, grass, or wood, and they make the soil *fertile*. Plants grow well in fertile soil.

Nearly all animals get their food from plants, and most plants get food from the soil. Without soil there would be very little food. Soil is very useful.

Without soil, few plants, animals, or men could live.

Helps. — Get some soil. Find sand and little rocks in it. Find decayed plants in it. Of what two things is the land made? With what is most of the surface of the land covered? What is under the soil? From what is soil made? In what two ways is soil made from rocks? What do plants get from soil? Why is soil useful?

Spell. — Soil, decayed, fertile, useful.

II. Hills and Mountains

High places in the land are called *hills*. Very high hills are called *mountains*. The sides of hills and mountains are called *slopes*. A gentle slope is one

that rises slowly; a steep slope rises quickly.

The top of a mountain is called the *summit*. A sharp summit is called a *peak*. When a mountain or hill is very long in one direction,

it is called a *ridge*. A long, high ridge with several peaks, is called a *mountain range*.

Most mountains are made of rock. There is little soil on mountains.



Point out hills, mountain range, slopes, summit, peak, and river

Mountains are parts of the solid rock that have been pushed up from under the surface of the earth. Some hills, also, were made in this way.

Volcanoes. — Some mountains have holes in them out of which are thrown hot water, stones, ashes, and *lava*.¹ Such mountains are called volcanoes.² The hole in a volcano is called a *crater*.³

¹ Lava is rock melted by great heat under the surface of the earth. When the lava is thrown into the air by the volcano, it is scattered and hardens in little pieces called cinders.

² See picture of a volcano on page 53.

³ See picture of a crater on page 52.

There are many volcanoes in the Philippine Islands, and sometimes they destroy houses and people.

Uses of Mountains. — Many mountains are covered with forests. From the forests men cut trees, and from the trees they get *lumber*. With the lumber they build houses and ships.

The mountain streams give water for the fields. The streams turn the wheels of *mills*.

From the mountains come gold, silver, iron, and other useful *metals*, and by and by we shall learn that the mountains help to make the *rain* fall on the land.

Mountains give us lumber, streams of water, and metals, and cause rain.

Helps. — What is a hill? Where have you seen a hill? What is a mountain? Where have you seen a mountain? How far from your town is the nearest mountain? What is a slope? A gentle slope? A steep slope? Tell where there is a gentle slope and a steep slope near your town. What is a summit? A peak? A ridge? A mountain range? Of what are mountains made? Of what are many hills made? Why is fine soil found in the lowlands? What is a volcano? Lava? A crater? Name four uses of mountains.

Spell. — Mountain, slope, peak, range, volcano.

III. Valleys

The low land between two hills or mountains is called a *valley*. Some valleys are very narrow, and some are so wide that you cannot see across them.

How Valleys are Made. — The smallest stream of water is called a *rill*. When other rills join it.



The rills cut little channels in the land

the stream becomes a *brook*. The brook is larger and stronger than a rill. The brook carries along soil and many small stones. The water and the stones cut a *channel* in the land. This channel grows wider and deeper. The rain washes soil into the brook, and the brook carries the soil away. In this way most valleys were made.

Some valleys were made by the rising or sinking of the land. When mountain ranges are pushed up from under the surface of the earth, the low land between them is called a valley. Many great valleys were made in this way.

Most valleys were cut out of the land by streams of water. Some large valleys are formed by the rising of mountain ranges.

Uses of Valleys. — Most of the fertile land is in the valleys. Most valleys have rivers in them. People can travel and trade easily by going along the rivers, so many people live in the valleys.



A fertile river valley

Most of the people live in the valleys because most of the fertile land is in the valleys.

Helps. — What is a valley? Is there a valley near the schoolhouse? Where have you seen a large valley? What is a rill? A brook? A channel? How are most valleys made? How are some large valleys made? Are there more people in the valleys or in the mountains? Give two reasons for your answer.

Spell. — Valley, fertile, travel, reasons.

IV. Rivers

A large stream of water flowing through the land is called a

river. The place where the river begins is called its *source*. The place where the river flows into another body of water is called its *mouth*. Very swift parts of the river are called *rapids*, and where the river falls over a wall of rock a *waterfall* is formed.



Waterfall and rapids

Is a river higher at its source or at its mouth?

When rain falls, some of it sinks into the ground. The water flows slowly along under the ground. By and by, on some hillside or in some valley, it may come to the surface of the ground, making a *spring*. Many rivers have their sources in springs.

Deltas. — All rivers carry some sand and fine soil. When the river reaches the ocean or a lake,

the water stops running. Then the sand and the fine soil fall to the bottom of the sea or lake, as *sediment*. After a long time the sediment fills the ocean or lake near the mouth of the river, and makes new, flat land. This land is called a *delta*. Deltas are fertile, and sometimes they are very large. There are large deltas at the mouths of the Agno and Pam-panga rivers in Luzon.



A river system, river basin, and delta

Flood Plains. — When a river flows over its banks, there is a *flood*. When there is a flood, the water runs swiftly and carries much sediment. This sediment falls upon the land and builds it up higher. After many floods, great

and fertile lowlands are formed on each side of the river. These lowlands are called *flood plains*.



A flood in Manila

River Basins and Systems. — The smaller streams that flow into a river are called its *branches*. The land from which a river and its branches carry away the water is called a *river basin*. The river and its branches are called a *river system*.

Uses of Rivers. — Boats sail on rivers; rivers are, therefore, useful for travel and trade. The water of rivers is carried to fields to help plants grow. Some rivers turn the wheels of mills.

Rivers make deltas and flood plains. Rivers are useful for travel and trade, and to give water for plants and mills.

Helps. — What is a river? The source? The mouth? What are rapids? What is a waterfall? A spring? Sediment? Where have you seen a delta? How is it made? Can you tell why a delta is flat?

What is a flood plain? Can you tell why it takes a long time to make

a flood plain? What is a river branch? A river basin? A river system? Name four uses of rivers.

Spell. — Basin, system, source, mouth.

V. Ponds and Lakes

A *pond* is a small body of water nearly or quite surrounded by land. A very large pond is called a *lake*. Sometimes a pond or lake is only a broad place in a river, the river flowing in at one end of the pond or lake, and out at the other end.



Lake Taal

Uses of Lakes. — Lakes have nearly the same uses as rivers. The land around lakes is often fertile, and many towns are built on their shores. Can you tell why?

Helps. — What is a pond? A lake? What are the uses of lakes?

Spell. — Rapids, waterfall, delta, sediment.

VI. The Ocean

The *ocean* is the great body of water that covers most of the surface of the earth. Three fourths of the earth's surface is water; only one fourth is land.

The ocean is much deeper than rivers or lakes. The highest

mountain in the Philippines could be hidden far below the surface in many parts of the ocean. The water of the ocean is *salt*, and it usually has a blue or green color.

The ocean rises twice and falls twice every twenty-five hours. For about six hours the water rises, and then for about six hours the water falls. This

motion of the ocean is called the *tide*. The moon and the sun cause the tide.

Land Forms. — *The coast* or *coast line* is the place where the land and the ocean meet. When a point of land goes far out into the ocean, it is called a *cape*. If the cape is nearly surrounded by water, it is called a *peninsula*.

A small body of land surrounded by water is called an *island*. Land that is not an island is called the *mainland* or *continent*. A narrow body of land that joins two larger bodies of land is called an *isthmus*.

Water Forms. — A portion of the ocean partly surrounded by land is called a *bay* or *gulf*.

A very large bay or gulf may be called a *sea*. If a bay is small and is nearly surrounded by land, it is called a *harbor*. A harbor is a safe place for ships when the wind blows hard. A city built near a harbor is called a *port*. *Straits* and *channels* are narrow bodies of water that connect larger bodies of water.

Uses of the Ocean.—One great use of the ocean is as a *waterway* for the thousands of ships that sail upon it. It gives us many fish for food. Winds from the ocean cool us, and in the next lesson we shall learn how the rain that falls upon the earth comes from the ocean.

Lighthouses.—When the sailor cannot see the land, he guides his ship by the stars; but the stars are sometimes hidden by clouds, and in some places rocks are near the surface of the ocean. Such rocks are called *reefs*. Sometimes ships strike these reefs and are *wrecked*.¹

Men build *lighthouses* on capes and near dangerous reefs. They place large lamps in them. The light of the lamps shines far over the sea and guides the sailor safely.



Land and water forms

The ocean is deep and wide. Many ships sail on it, and the rain comes from it. The stars

and the lighthouses guide the sailors.

Helps.—What is the ocean? How much of the surface of the earth does the ocean cover? How deep is the ocean? What is the taste of ocean water? What color has the ocean? What is the tide? What causes the tide?

What is the coast, or coast line? What is a cape? A peninsula? An island? The mainland? An isthmus?

What is a bay? A gulf? A sea? A harbor? A port? What are straits, and channels? What are the main uses of the ocean? What in the ocean is good to eat? In what two ways is the sailor guided? What is a reef? A lighthouse?



A lighthouse on a rock

Spell.—Ocean, coast line, peninsula, isthmus, harbor, strait, reef, wrecked, lighthouse.

¹ Wrecked means broken to pieces.

VII. Rain

Water Vapor.—Wet clothes placed in the sunshine become dry. The water goes from the clothes into the air. Therefore we know that there is water in the air. In the same way, the air takes up water from lakes, ponds, and rivers, from wet land, and from the ocean. The sunshine breaks the water into little particles called *water vapor*. We cannot see water vapor, but it is always in the air.



Clouds and rain

Rain.—Warm air takes up water vapor from the ocean. The winds carry it to the high, cold mountains. The cold makes the particles of water unite and form drops of water. These drops of water fall down as *rain*. Rain makes the plants grow, and forms brooks, rivers, and lakes.

Clouds.—*Clouds* are made of drops of water. These drops are so small and light that they float

in the air. When many little drops are near together, they make a *cloud*.

Dew.—In the early morning you may often see little drops of water on the grass. We call these drops of water *dew*. At night the water vapor in the air cools and makes drops of dew on the grass.

The air takes up water vapor, chiefly from the ocean. Rain, clouds, and dew are made by the cooling of the water vapor in the air.

Ice and snow are water made very hard by the cold. In cold countries the water freezes in the winter, and the lakes and rivers are covered with ice. In some of the larger Philippine cities there are great machines for making ice. People cool their food and water with ice.

Snow is found only in cold countries, or on high mountain tops. When the water vapor in the air becomes very cold, it freezes and makes little white particles called *snowflakes*. These particles fall from the clouds and cover the earth with a coat of beautiful, white snow.

When it is very cold, water vapor changes to snow, and water changes to ice.

Helps. — What is water vapor? Can you see water vapor? How may we know that water vapor is in the air? What turns water vapor into rain? Of what use is rain? What are clouds? What is dew? Where are ice and snow made? What changes water to ice? Of what is snow made? What changes water vapor to snow? Of what use is ice?

Spell. — Cloud, flake, machine, freezes, vapor.

VIII. The Air

The Air. — We cannot see the air, but it is all around us and high above us. Birds fly in the air. Clouds float on the air. We breathe the air.

When the air moves over the earth, we call it *wind*. A very strong wind is a *storm*, or *gale*. The strongest wind is called a *typhoon*. In the Philippines, it is often called a *baguio*. The winds that blow a long time in the same direction are called in the Philippines *monsoons*.



Copyright, 1904, by N. L. Stebbins.
Large ships are driven by the wind

Winds are very useful. They carry the water vapor to the mountains and so help to make rain. They turn windmills, and they drive *ships* over the sea.

Air is everywhere over the earth. Air in motion is wind. Wind brings rain and moves ships. Wind turns windmills.

Helps. — Where is the air? Can you see the air? How do you know there is air? Of what use is the air? What is wind? What is a storm, or gale? A typhoon, or baguio? A monsoon? What are the uses of wind?

Spell. — Typhoon, baguio, monsoon.

IX. Maps

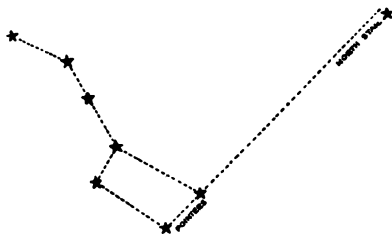
Maps show the *position* of places, or *where places are*.¹ Maps also show the *distance* between places, or *how far* one place is from another. A small map may show great distances. On your map it may be only one centimeter from your town to the nearest town. By the road it is, perhaps, ten kilometers. Then one centimeter on the map means ten kilometers on the land. If two towns are twenty kilometers apart on the land, they will be two centimeters apart on such a map.

If it is three centimeters on such a map from your town to the nearest town, how far will

¹ See the map on page 10.

it be on the land from your town to the nearest town?

You may walk towards different places. Each place is in a certain *direction* from you. *Directions have names.* The direction in which the sun rises is called *east*. The direction in which the sun sets is called *west*.



How to find the North Star

There is a star in the heavens called the *North Star*. The direction of that star from us is *north*. When we face the north, the direction behind us is called *south*. When we face east, north is on our left hand, and south is on our right hand. South is the *opposite* of north, and west is the opposite of east.

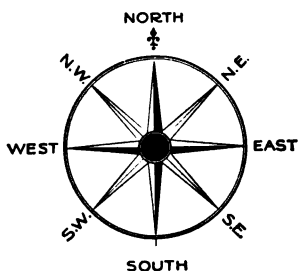
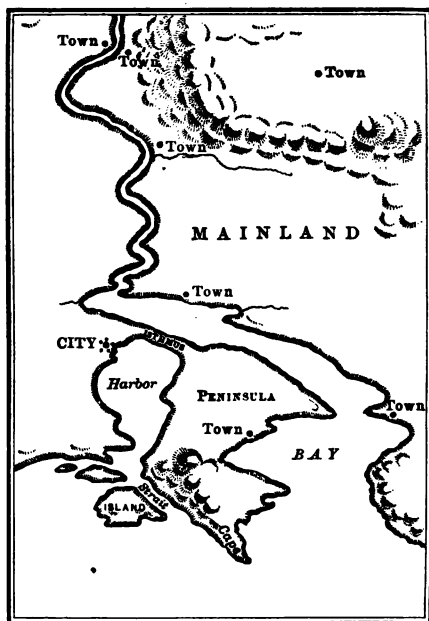


Chart showing directions

Northeast is halfway between north and east. Where, then, is southeast? Southwest? Northwest?



A simple map. Compare with the picture on page 7

Map Directions. — On maps the top of the map means north. The right side of the map means east. The left side of the map means west. The bottom of the map means south.

On a map the comparative *size* of places is shown. Mindoro is about twice as large as Cebú. Then on a map Mindoro will cover twice as much paper as Cebú.

A map also shows the *outline* of the coasts and seas. You may see on the map every cape and bay. Of what use is this to the sailor?

Most maps are *flat*. They do not show the difference between the high land and the low land. The map on page 29 is of a different kind. That map is called a *raised* or relief map.

There are many things that a map does not show. People, houses, animals, and many other things cannot be well shown on maps.

Maps show position, distance, direction, size, and outline.

Helps. — How can a map show great distances? Where is east? West? North? South? Northeast? Southwest? Northwest?

What part of a map means north? East? West? South? How can a map show the size of a place? Of what use is a map to a sailor? Name two kinds of maps. What is the difference between a flat map and a raised

map? Name three things maps do not show well.

Spell. — Position, distance, direction, opposite, outline.

Review Questions. — Of what two things is the land made? What is beneath the soil? Why is soil useful? What is a hill? A mountain? A slope? What is a channel? A volcano? A crater? What are the uses of mountains? What is a valley? How were most valleys made? How were the mountains and some great valleys made? What is a river? What are rapids? What is a waterfall? A delta? A flood plain? A river basin? A river system? What are the uses of rivers? What is a pond? A lake?

What is the ocean? The tide? A cape? An island? An isthmus? A bay? A gulf? A sea? A harbor? A port? A strait? A reef? A lighthouse?

What is water vapor? Rain? What are clouds? What is dew? Snow? Ice? How is rain made? What is wind? A gale? A typhoon? A baguio? Of what use is wind? Name five things that maps show. Name two kinds of maps. Of what use is a map?

PART II

THE EARTH AS A WHOLE

I. Shape and Size of the Earth

The land and water make the *earth*, or *world*. The part of the earth which we see looks flat, but *the whole earth* is a great round ball. We know that the earth is round because men have sailed around it.

Nearly four hundred years ago, a great sailor named Magellan found the Philippines. He sailed west from Spain with three ships. Two ships were lost, but one of them, the *Victoria*, sailed around the world. The *Victoria* never turned back east, but sailed on and on to the west. At last she reached Spain again. Then men knew that the earth is round.

The earth is a great round ball. Ships sail around it.

Axis and Poles. — We think of a long line through the center of the earth. This line we call

the *axis*. The two ends of the axis are called *poles*. The pole that points towards the North Star is called the *north pole*.

The other pole is called the *south pole*.

The Equator and Diameter. — In our minds we draw a line around the earth half way between the poles. This line we call the *equator*. The equator is

about 40,000 kilometers (25,000 miles) long.

The distance through the center of the earth from one side of the earth to the other, is called the *diameter*. The diameter of the earth is about 12,800 kilometers (8000 miles) long.

Size of the Earth. — The earth is very large. It takes many weeks, going on the fastest steamers and railway trains, to go around the world. The earth is larger than the moon, but the sun is very many times larger



than the earth. The sun and the moon look small because they are very far from the earth.

The earth is very large, but the sun is much larger.

II. Motions of the Earth

Rotation. — The earth seems to be still. We cannot see it move. We cannot feel its motion. The sun seems to move across the sky. But the sun does not move. It stands still and the earth moves.

The earth turns around its axis once every twenty-four hours. This motion is called the *rotation* of the earth. To rotate is to turn around as a top turns when it spins.



Point out the diameter of the earth

The earth turns on its axis from west to east. This is why

the sun seems to rise in the east. It is because we are then moving *toward* the sun. The sun seems to set in the west, because when the sun is setting we are



moving *from* the sun. It is because we cannot see the motion of the earth that we think the sun moves.

Day and Night. — Hold an orange or a ball before the light of a lamp. You will see that one half of the orange or ball is in the light and the other half in the darkness. It is the same with the earth. Half of the earth is always in the sunlight, and half of it is always in the darkness.¹

The rotation of the earth on its axis once in every twenty-four hours makes *day* and *night*.

¹ See picture on page 14.

It is day for us when our part of the earth is facing the sun. It is night for us when the earth has turned and is between us and the sun. When it is day



One half is in the light, and one half is in darkness

where we are, it is night on the other side of the world. When it is day in the Philippines, on what part of the earth is it night?

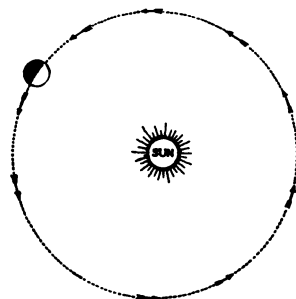
The sun stands still. The earth moves around its axis from west to east. This motion of the earth causes day and night.

The Year. — Besides rotating on its axis every day, the earth has another kind of motion. It moves in a long path around the sun. The path of the earth around the sun is almost a circle. The sun is in the center of the circle. The earth moves around the sun once in $365\frac{1}{4}$ days. This time is a *year*.

A year is the time that it takes the earth to move around the sun.

Helps. — Of what is the earth made? What is the shape of the earth? How do we know that the earth is round? What is the axis of the earth? The poles? The north pole? The south pole? The equator? The diameter? How far is it around the earth? How far is it through the earth? Look on the globe and see what continent lies down through the center of the earth from the Philippines. How far must one travel from the Philippines to reach the place on the surface of the earth which is opposite the Philippines? How

far is it to that place through the center of the earth? Is the earth larger or smaller than the moon? Than the sun?



The path of the earth around the sun

Why do the sun and the moon look small?

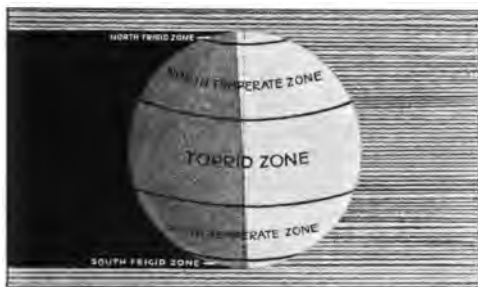
Does the sun move around the earth? What is the rotation of the earth? How often does the earth rotate? What makes the sun seem to rise? To set? How much of the earth is always in the sunlight? In the darkness? When is it day? When is it night? What is a year?

Spell. — Equator, diameter, axis.

III. The Zones

Hold a globe,¹ with the north pole pointing up, before the light of a candle. You will see that the light falls directly on the equator, and that near the poles there is less light. Rotate the globe, and you will understand that because of the bright light day after day, there is a warm belt around the earth near the equator.

Close to the poles not so much light falls on the earth's surface. Therefore, these parts of the earth are cold. Between the warm and the cold regions, there are two other broad belts around



The zones

the earth, where it is neither very hot nor very cold. These five divisions of the earth's surface are called *zones*.

The Torrid Zone. — For a long distance north and south of the equator the sun is directly over-

¹ If no globe is at hand, an orange or chico with a stick through the center may be used.

head a part of the year. The part of the earth where the sun is sometimes directly overhead, is called the *torrid zone*.



A scene in the torrid zone

In the torrid zone it is always warm. There is no snow or ice in this zone, except on the highest mountains. Most of the brown and black people of the world live in the torrid zone. The Philippine Islands are in the torrid zone.

Many great forests and useful plants grow in the torrid zone. Many fruits, such as the mango, papaya, and chico grow only in the torrid zone. The tiger,¹ the lion, and the elephant,² and many other large wild animals live in this zone.

¹ See picture of tiger on page 70.

² See picture of elephant on page 67.



The Frigid Zones.—The far north and south parts of the world are always cold. "Frigid" means cold; therefore, those parts of the earth are called the *frigid zones*. In these zones the land is often covered with ice and



In the frigid zone. Eskimos killing a walrus

snow. Few trees grow in the frigid zones. The sea is cold, and great fields and hills of ice float over the water.

In the summer many birds, such as ducks and sea-gulls, come from the warmer zones to these cold regions. There are many seals, walruses, and whales in the waters of the frigid zones. Few land animals are found there because few trees and plants grow for them to eat; but the great white polar bear and the reindeer are found in the north frigid zone. The polar bear eats fish and seals, and the reindeer eats little plants.

A few people live in the north frigid zone. In the south frigid

zone no people have yet been found. The people of the north frigid zone are called *Eskimos*. They are very short, and dress in the skins of animals. They have no fruits and plant no crops, but eat the flesh of animals and fish. In the winter they sometimes live in houses made of snow and ice.

The Temperate Zones.—

The parts of the world between the torrid zone and the frigid zones are called the *temperate zones*. One is called the north temperate zone, and the other the south temperate zone. "Temperate" means not very hot or very cold.

In the temperate zones it is sometimes hot and sometimes cold.



Winter. The ground is covered with snow

The cold part of the year is called *winter*. The hot part of the year is called *summer*. The winter in the temperate zones is not so cold as in the frigid

zones. The summer is not so hot as in the torrid zone.

After winter comes *spring*. Then the snow and the ice of winter turn into water. The grass and leaves grow again. Flowers bloom and the birds come from the torrid zone. *Summer* follows spring. In the hot months of summer the fruits and grain ripen.



An autumn scene in the north temperate zone

After summer comes *autumn*, or the *fall*. The days then grow cooler. The leaves fall and the flowers die. The grass turns brown. After autumn comes *winter*. Spring, summer, autumn and winter, are the four *seasons* of the temperate zones.

There is less rain in the temperate zones than in the torrid zone. There is not so much rich soil as in the torrid zone. Yet some of the largest and best crops in the world grow in the temperate zones.

More people are found in the temperate zones than in all the other zones. Most of the white race live there. The people of

this zone have made the steamship, the railroad, and many machines, and they are very hard workers. For these reasons they are richer than the people of the other zones.

There are three kinds of zones — the torrid, the temperate, and the frigid. They have different seasons, plants, animals, and races of people.

Helps. — What is a zone? In what part of the world is the sun directly overhead for a part of the year? Where is the torrid zone? Is it warm or cold in the torrid zone? What peoples live in the torrid zone? Name some fruits that grow only in the torrid zone. Name some of the large animals of the torrid zone. In what zone is the Philippine Islands?

Where are the frigid zones? What often covers land and sea in these zones? Do birds live there? What animals are found in the seas of the frigid zones? What land animals live in these zones? Who are the people? What do they eat? Of what do they build their winter houses?

Where are the temperate zones? What does "temperate" mean? What is winter? Spring? Summer? Autumn, or fall? What does "season" mean? Is there much rain in the temperate zones? Is the soil good? Do good crops grow in the temperate zones? What kind of people live there? What do they make? Why are they richer than the people of the other zones?

Spell. — Torrid, elephant, frigid, walrus, seal, temperate, autumn, season, railroad, Eskimos, reindeer.

IV. The Continents and Oceans

A half of the earth is called a *hemisphere*. "Sphere" means a ball, and "hemi" means half.



The half of the world north of equator is the northern hemisphere. Most of the land is in the northern hemisphere. The half south of the equator is the southern hemisphere.

We also divide the world into the *eastern hemisphere* and the *western hemisphere*. The eastern is called the *Old World* and the western the *New World*. Can you tell why?

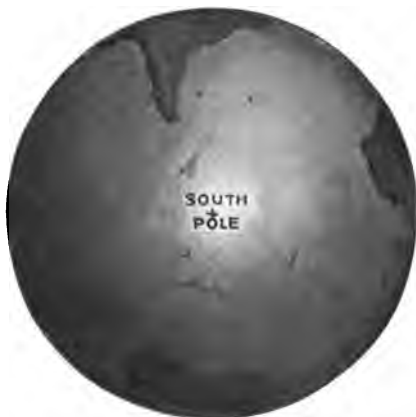
Continents.—A very large body of land mostly or entirely surrounded by water, is called a *continent*. In the western hemisphere there are two continents, North America and South America. In the eastern hemisphere there are four continents, Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia. Europe and Asia are

sometimes counted together as one continent. This continent is then called *Eurasia*.

The Oceans.—Between the continents are very wide bodies of salt water. The whole of this water is called *the ocean*, or *the sea*. The large divisions of the ocean or the sea are called *oceans*. Find the oceans and name them. Which is the largest? Which is nearest the Philippines?



The northern hemisphere



The southern hemisphere



The western hemisphere



The eastern hemisphere

Helps. — What does hemisphere mean? Which is the land hemisphere? The water hemisphere? What is a continent? What continents are in the eastern hemisphere? The western?

What is the ocean? What other name has the ocean? What are the large divisions of the ocean called? What ocean is farthest north? Farthest south? What ocean is between Asia and the Americas? Between Australia and Africa? What ocean is south of Asia? North of North America? North of Europe? What ocean is east of North America? West of North America? East of South America? South of South America? West of South America? What ocean is west of Africa? East? South? What ocean is west of Europe? North of Europe? What ocean is east and south of Australia? West of Australia? Name all the oceans.

Spell. — Hemisphere, Eurasia, Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australia, continent, Arctic, Antarctic, Atlantic, Pacific.

Map Questions.¹ — Where is north on this map? Where is south? East? West? Find the six continents on this map. Find the five oceans. Find the Philippine Islands. Find the United States. Find Spain.

Which continent is nearest the Philippines? What continent is south of the Philippines? What direction is the United States from the Philippines? What direction is South America from the Philippines? What direction is Africa? (See map, pages 68 and 69.) What group of islands is north of the Philippines? What small island is between the Philippines and China? What ocean is east of the Philippines? West?

What cape is at the southern end of South America? Of Africa? When Magellan's ship, the *Victoria*, sailed around the world, she passed these two capes. On the map and on the globe, find the route of the *Victoria* west around the world. Name the oceans over which she sailed. By what other route do ships now go from the

¹ See the map on page 21.

Philippines to Spain? (By the Suez Canal.) What oceans and seas do they cross on this route? What ocean would you cross in sailing from the Philippines to the western port of the United States? In sailing west to the eastern coast of the United States?

V. The Great Races of Mankind

Races.—Men speak different languages and have different customs. They do not all look alike. We may say that men who have the same color belong to the same *race*. Then we shall find five races of men. They are, the *white*, the *yellow*, the *black*, the *brown*, and the *red* races.

The White Race.—The *white*, or *Caucasian*, race is the most numerous. More than one third of all men belong to the white race. Most people of this race live in Europe, but they are also found on every other continent.

The white people live chiefly in the temperate zones, the best part of the world for man's home. They have better health and

more strength and energy than the people who live in hot countries. More than one half of all the land in the world belongs to the white race. They have good schools. The people are intelligent, they work hard, and they use machinery in their work. For these reasons the white race is the richest and most powerful of all the races.

The Yellow Race.—The people of the *yellow*, or *Mongolian*, race live chiefly in eastern Asia. China is the home of most of the yellow race. The yellow race is nearly as numerous as the white race. The yellow people are hard workers, but they have few machines. None of them except the Japanese have good schools.

The Black Race.—The people of the *black*, or *Negro*, race live mostly in Africa. The black people are very ignorant. They have very few clothes and poor houses. They have no fine cities. Most black people are called *Ne-*



Caucasian, or white



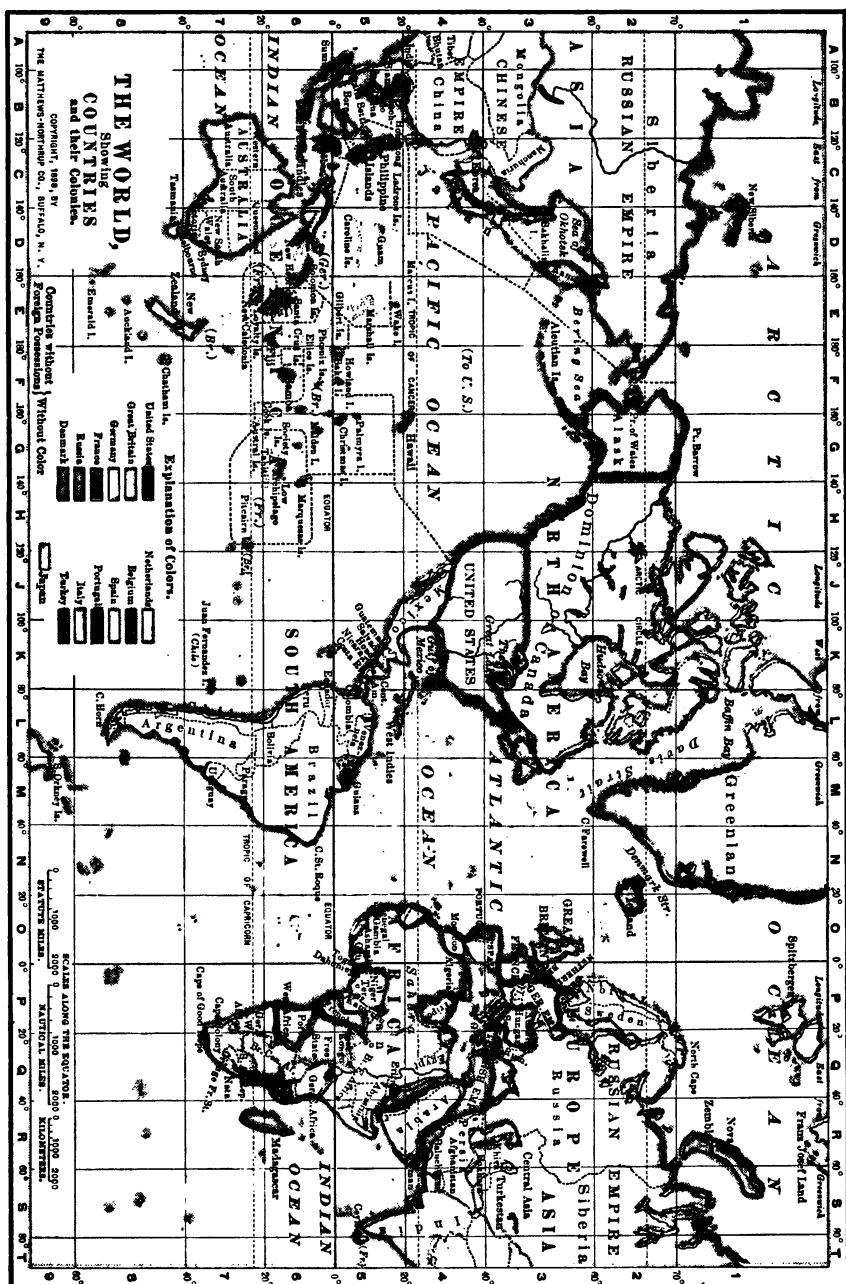
Mongolian, or yellow



Negro, or black



Malayan, or brown



groes. The blacks of the Philippines are called *Negritos*.

The Brown Race. — Most Filipinos belong to the *brown*, or *Malayan*, race. The brown people live on the *Malay Peninsula*, on most of the islands between Asia and Australia, and on most of the islands of the Pacific Ocean. The brown race has better schools and towns than the black race. The brown people are learning to become great. Any race that will study and work hard can become great.

The Red Race. — The *red* race is the least numerous of the five races. Most of the red race live in the two Americas. They are called *American*



American Indian
mother and child

Indians. Before the white people came to America the Indians were savages and lived by hunting and fishing. Now many of them are farmers.

There are five great races. Work and study are the principal things that make a race strong.

Helps. — Name three ways in which men are different. How many races are there? Which race is the most numerous? Where do most of the

white race live? Where else are white people found? Give four reasons why the white race is strong and rich. Where do the people of the yellow race live? Do these people work more with their hands or with machines?

In what continent do most of the black people live? Are they civilized? What are the black people of Africa called? What are the blacks of the Philippines called?

To what race do most Filipinos belong? Where do most of this race live? Has the black or the brown race the better schools and towns? Which is the least numerous race? Where do they live?

Spell. — Negroes, Negritos, savage, intelligent.

VI. Industry and Commerce

Hunting and Fishing. — The kind of work which a man does is called his *occupation*, or *industry*. Hunting animals is the oldest occupation of man. Catching fish is another very old occupation. Hunting and fishing are very uncertain ways of living. The hunter and the fisherman are often hungry. Why?

Agriculture. — The occupation of most men is *agriculture*, or *farming*. In nearly every country there are many farmers. In the Philippines more than half the men are farmers. The torrid zone is the best place for farming. There the land is fertile, and men can plant and reap every month in the year. Yet

one farmer of the temperate zones often gets more food from the ground than several farmers of the torrid zone. This is because farmers in the temperate zones use machines for doing their work.



A large ocean steamer for carrying on commerce

Commerce. — Farmers often raise more food than they can eat. They need many things besides food. To buy these things the farmer sells the food that he does not need. This buying and selling, and carrying goods from place to place, is called *commerce*. People who buy and sell are called *merchants*.

Manufacturing. — The *manufacturer* is the man who makes things out of wood, metal, and other materials. Tools, clothes, and many other things that we use are manufactured. Most of the manufacturers live in the cities of the temperate zones. There are not many manufacturers in the Philippines, because the Philippines are a farming country.

Helps. — What does "occupation" mean? What are the oldest occupa-

tions? Are these the best occupations? Why? Are there any people in the Philippines who live by hunting? Do they live in the mountains or in the valleys? Why? Are there many Filipino fishermen? What is the occupation of most men? Which zone is the best for farming? Why? In which zone do farmers get the most for their work? Why? Name some things the farmer needs besides food. How does the farmer get these things? What is commerce? Why is commerce necessary? What are the people who carry on commerce called? What is a manufacturer? Where do most manufacturers live? Are there many manufacturers in the Philippines? Why?

Spell. — Occupation, industry, agriculture, manufacturer, commerce, merchant.

VII. Government

The father commands his children and they obey. This is *family government*. Some of the mountain people of the Philippines have only family government.

When men live in towns, they need a different kind of government. The men who take care of the roads, the schools, and other things that all the people of the town use, form the *town government*.

When the people of many towns have one government for all the towns, they form a *state* or *nation* if no other people rule them. The government of the

whole nation is the *national government*. A *country* is the land where the people of a nation live. A *colony* is a country ruled by another country.

A nation is usually governed by a *king* or a *president*. A king has great power. In some countries he can take the life of any of his people. A king usually rules as long as he lives. When he dies, his son is made ruler of the country. A president is elected by the people. He holds the office for a few years; then another man is elected in his place.

A country ruled by a king is called a *kingdom*. If the kingdom is large and has many people, it is called an *empire*. The ruler of an empire is called an *emperor*. Most of the countries of the world are ruled by kings or emperors. A country with a president is called a *republic*.

When a country has several parts, the ruler of each part is often called a *governor*. There is one *governor general* for all the Philippines, and a governor for each of the thirty-eight provinces of the Philippines. The place where the ruler of a country lives, or where the government is conducted, is called the *capital*.

Helps.—What is family government? What two other kinds of government

are there? What is a nation or state? What is a country? What is a king? Has a king much power? How long does a king rule? What is his country called? What is an empire? What is the ruler of an empire called? What is a republic? A president? By whom is a president elected? How long does he rule? Who is President of the United States? What is a governor? What is the highest official of the Philippines called? What is the highest official of each province called? What is a capital?

Spell.—Empire, emperor, nation, state, country, republic, president, capital, governor general.

Review Questions on Part II.—How do we know that the earth is round? What is the axis of the earth? What is the rotation of the earth? In what direction does the earth rotate? What is a year? Name the zones. Why are the people of the temperate zones rich? How much of the earth's surface is land? How much is water? Name the continents. Name the oceans and tell what continents each ocean touches. Name five things that maps show. Of what use are maps? Name the five races. Tell in which continent each race lives. Which race is the most civilized? Which race is the least civilized? Name five great occupations. Why is there little manufacturing in the Philippines? Name three kinds of government. Tell what is meant by each kind. What is a king? A kingdom? An emperor? An empire? A president? A republic? A nation or state? A country? Who is governor general of the Philippines? Who is governor of your province? What city is the capital of the Philippines? What city is the capital of your province?

PART III

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

I. The Philippines as a Whole

Position.—A group of many islands is called an *archipelago*. The *Philippine Archipelago* lies between Asia and Australia. To which of these continents is it nearer? In what zone is it? Name the waters that surround it. (See the map on page 29.)

Number.—There are more than three thousand Philippine Islands. Many of them are only small rocks. People live on *less than three hundred* of the islands. There are only twelve islands of great importance. They are: *Luzón, Mindanao, Sámar, Negros, Panay, Paláwan, Mindoro, Leyte, Cebú, Bohol, Masbate, and Jolo*. Most of the Filipino people live on these twelve islands.

Surface.—All the larger islands are mountainous. Most of the mountain ranges run north and south. (See the map on page 29.) There are more than twenty *active volcanoes*. Upon the mountain slopes and along many of the rivers are thick *forests*. The *coasts* are very irregular. The coasts of the Philippines, if placed in a

straight line, would reach half-way around the world.

Rivers.—Many short, swift rivers run to the sea. Swift rivers bring much soil from the mountains, so the valleys of such rivers are very fertile. Only a small part of the soil is cultivated.

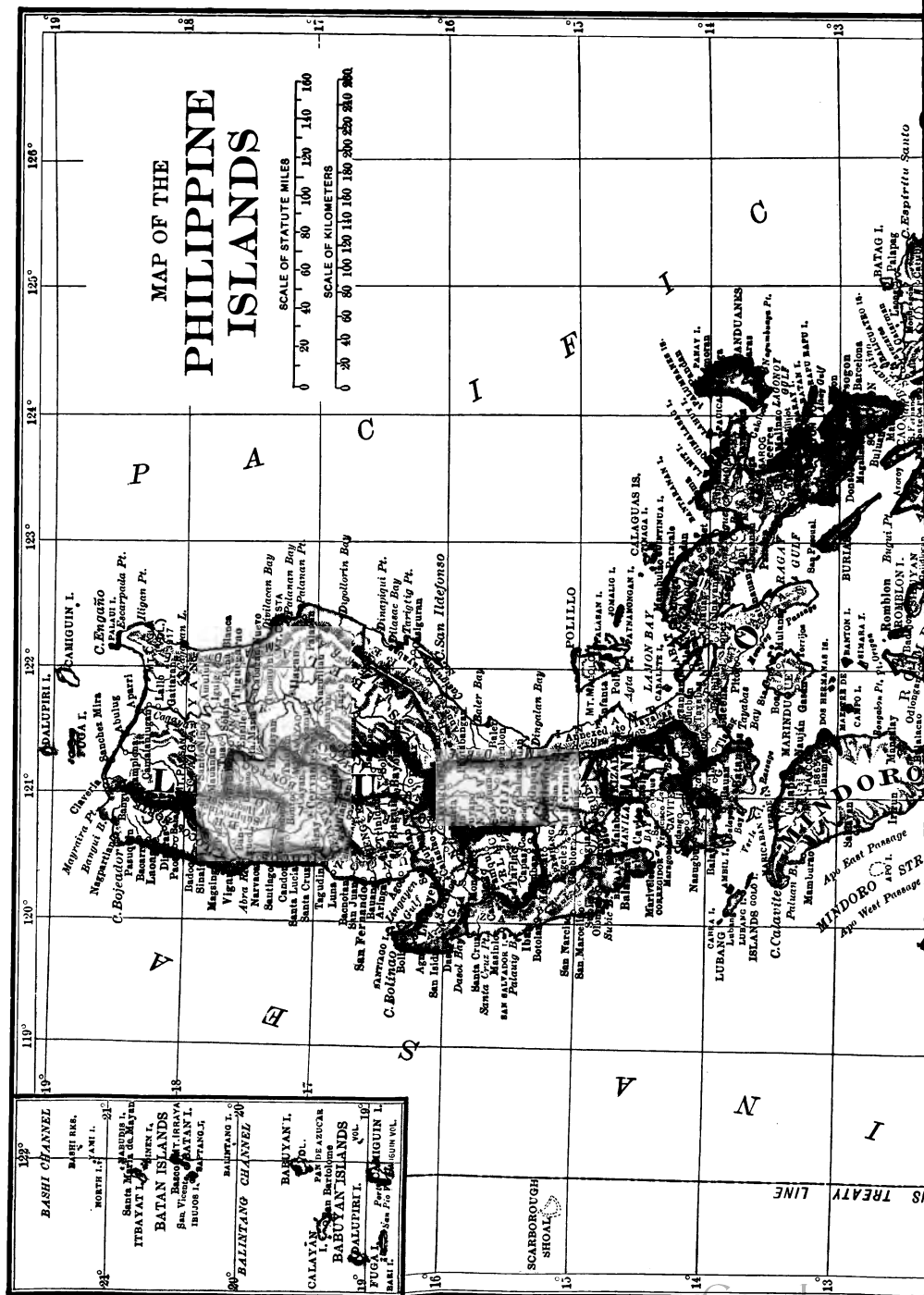


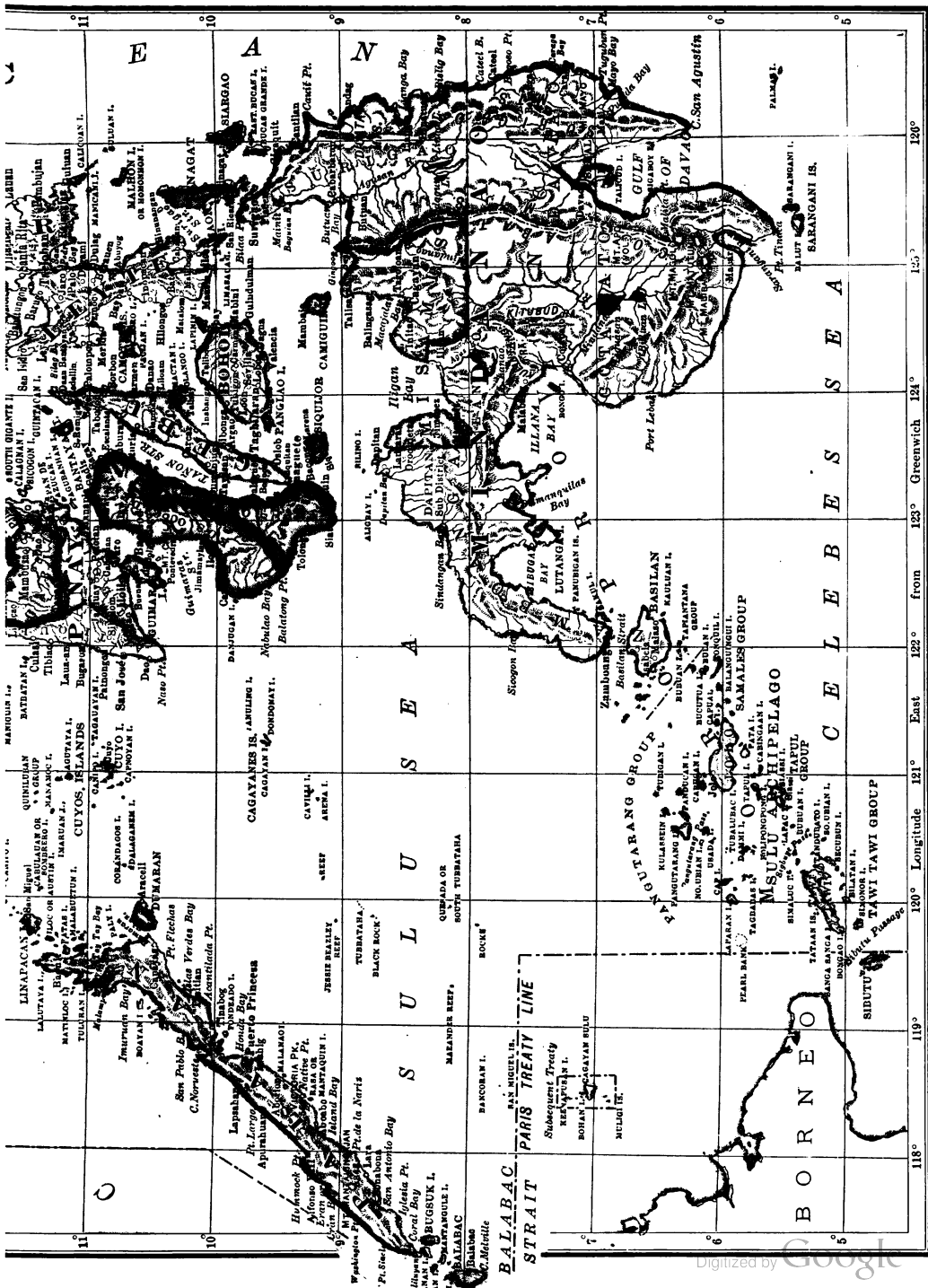
Copyright, 1906, by C. W. Hodgson.

The Abra River and its fertile flood plain

Public Land.—About one seventh of all the land is owned by the Filipinos. The rest is *public land*. Any male Filipino more than twenty-one years old may have for himself sixteen hectares of this public land by living and working upon it for five years. Land obtained in this way is called a *homestead*.

The Philippines are mountainous, irregular islands. There are great forests, many rivers, and rich valleys. There is much rich, uncultivated land.





Copyright, 1904, by George W. Higgins

L.L. POATES ENGR'G CO., N.Y.

Helps.—What is an archipelago? Where are the Philippines? How many Philippine Islands are there? What are many of them? How many islands are inhabited? How many islands are of great importance? Name them. Are there many mountains? Tell about the rivers. The valleys. The coasts. Is much of the soil cultivated? How much of the land do Filipinos own? How much public land may a Filipino get for his own? What must he do to own this land?

Spell.—Archipelago, Luzón, Mindanao, Paláwan, Leyte, Masbate, Jolo, Cebú, Panay, Mindoro, Bohol.

1. Climate and Products

Climate.—Summer and winter are much alike in the Philippines. It is always warm, except upon the high mountain tops. Yet there are *seasons* in the Philippines. In most of the islands it rains for several months; then the days are dry and sunny for several months. There are, then, two seasons in the Philippine Islands, a *rainy season* and a *dry season*.

The winds bring the water vapor from the sea to the land. From June to November the wind blows from the China Sea, from southwest to northeast, across the Philippines. This wind is called the *southwest monsoon*. This wind carries much water vapor. The high

mountains cool the water vapor, and it falls as rain. After the wind passes over the mountains it is a dry wind. So, when it rains on the west side of the mountains it is dry on the east side.



Copyright, 1906, by C. W. Hodgson.

A path through a Philippine forest

From November to June the wind blows in the opposite direction from that of the southwest monsoon. What direction is that? From what ocean does this monsoon come? Which is then the rainy side of the islands?

More rain falls on the east coasts of Luzón, Sámar, and Mindanao than in other parts of the islands. The driest part of the Philippines is in the Cagayán valley, Luzón.



RELIEF MAP OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Plants. — Most plants need plenty of rain and heat. The climate of the Philippines is hot and moist. Everywhere there are many plants. Great *forests* on the mountain slopes and in river valleys cover more than one half the surface of the Philippines. Many Filipinos live on plants which grow with little cultivation, like the banana, coconut, and many other fruits.

Besides food plants, there are in most of the islands the *bamboo* and *bejuco*, or rattan palm, so useful for making furniture. There are other valuable palms, such as the *areca*, coconut, *burí*, and *nipa*. Indigo is a valuable plant, from which comes a material used to color cloth blue.

Rice. — The chief cultivated plant is rice. It grows on most of the islands, and is the main food of most Filipinos. The largest amount of good rice land is in central Luzón. Pangasinán, Nueva Écija, and Tarlac raise about half of all the rice grown in the Philippines.

Most kinds of rice grow best on wet lowlands, but there are kinds that grow well on the highlands.

Rice needs plenty of water. In dry years the rice crop is very small. There are many rice fields



The water flows from the higher to the lower rice fields.
Two crops a year are raised

near rivers. The water should be brought in canals from these rivers to the fields. Then two crops of rice a year, instead of one, could be raised.

The Philippines have a warm climate, with a wet and a dry season. There are great forests and many useful plants. Much rice is raised.

Helps. — What kind of climate have the Philippines? What are the seasons in the Philippines? What are the two monsoons called? In what months does the southwest monsoon blow? To what parts of the islands does it bring rain? In what months does the northeast monsoon blow? To what parts of the islands does it bring rain? Which parts of the islands receive the most rain? The least rain?

Are there many plants in the Philippines? Why? On what kind of plants do many Filipinos live? Name three plants of use in build-

ing houses. Name all the kinds of palms that you know. For what is indigo used? What plant is most cultivated in the islands? How many kinds of rice are there in the Philippines? Where are the largest rice fields? How may two rice crops be raised in one year?

Spell. — Monsoon, bejuco, indigo, valuable.

2. Products—Continued

Corn.—This useful plant was brought to the Philippines from Mexico. Corn is much easier to cultivate than rice, because it does not need so much water. In northern Luzón, in Cebú, and in Panay, a large amount of corn is raised and eaten. Corn is very good food also for horses and cattle. Much land where rice does not grow well is good for corn.



A sugar mill

Sugar is made in the Philippines from the sap of the sugarcane. The cane is cut and ground in mills. The sap is pressed out by rollers. Then it

is boiled to drive away the water. *Molasses* and *sugar* are left. The sugar is then separated from the molasses. Most of the sugar of the Philippines is made in Luzón, Panay, and Negros.



Tobacco

Tobacco, like corn, was brought from Mexico. The leaves are picked when ripe, and dried in the sun, or in a house. Then they are made into cigars and cigarettes. Most of the tobacco grows in northern Luzón, and is sent to Manila. A great deal of tobacco and many cigars and cigarettes are sent from the Philippines to China, Spain, and other countries.

Coconuts. — Many valuable products come from the coconut palm. The dried meat of the coconut is called *copra*. The meat of the nut is dried in the sun or over slow fires made in holes in the ground. Oil is obtained from the *copra* by heating and pressing it. Coconut

oil is burned in lamps, is used in cooking, in dressing the hair, and in the manufacture of soap.

Copra is the second largest export¹ of the Philippines. Much of the copra is sent to France. There the oil is pressed out and used to make soap, candles, and butter. Some of these things are sent back to the Philippines and sold here. Why are they not made in the Philippines?



Stripping hemp

Fiber Plants. — *Abacá*, or Manila hemp, is the most valuable of the fiber plants of the Philippines. Rope and cloth are

¹ An "export" is something sent to another country to be sold.

made from it. *Abacá* grows in the Philippines better than in any other part of the world. Hemp forms more than one half of the total exports of the Philippines.

Maguey is another fiber plant of value. Most of the maguey is raised in northern Luzón.

Cotton grows well in many parts of the islands, but very little is raised. Most of the cotton cloth used in the Philippines comes from other countries. Why?

The *pineapple* gives the fiber from which *piña* cloth is made. Most of this fiber is produced in the Visayas. From the leaves of the *burí* palm hats and mats are woven. From the *nipa* palm mats, sails, and thatch are made.

Fruits. — The *banana*, *mango*, *guava*, and *chico* are the most common Philippine fruits. Most of these grow in all parts of the Philippines. Make a list of the different fruits that grow near your town.

Vegetables. — Many kinds of vegetables grow in the Philippines. The *camote*, *ubi*, *sinkamas*, and *gabi* are common. European and American vegetables are grown, but they are smaller in size and poorer in quality than in their home countries.

Other Products. — *Coffee* and *cacao* are valuable plants. *Gutta-percha* is an important product. It is obtained from the trunks and branches of certain trees. *Rubber* is a product much like gutta-percha. It is obtained from the sap of trees and vines.

Woods. — In the great forests of the Philippines there are nearly one thousand different kinds of trees. About one hundred kinds of these trees give lumber valuable for building.

The *antipolo* and the *molave* are much used for building ships and wharves. There are little animals in the sea that eat wood. They do not like the *antipolo* and the *molave*, so these woods last a long time in the sea.

Narra is a beautiful wood for furniture, and *guijo* is a useful building wood.

Sometimes Filipinos, when they wish to clear the ground for planting, burn down valuable trees. It is wasteful and foolish to do this, because such trees will be worth a great deal of money in the future.

There are many useful plants in the Philippines. Abacá is the most valuable fiber plant. There are many valuable building woods.

TABLE OF THE CHIEF CROPS OF THE PHILIPPINES

	Islands producing the Largest Amounts.	Islands producing the Second Largest Amounts.	Islands producing the Third Largest Amounts.
Rice	Luzón	Panay	Negros
Abacá	Luzón	Leyte	Mindanao
Copra	Luzón	Mindanao	Leyte
Sugar	Negros	Luzón	Cebú
Tobacco	Luzón	Cebú	Negros
Corn	Luzón	Cebú	Negros
Cotton	Luzón	Negros	Cebú
Cacao	Luzón	Cebú	Mindanao



Sawing lumber

Helps. — From what country was corn brought here? Is it easier to raise corn or rice? In which islands does most of the corn grow? For what is corn useful? Does corn need much or little water?

Name eight of the principal crops of the Philippines. Which island grows the most sugar-cane? Name the three islands that produce the most rice. The three that produce the most hemp. The most copra. Tobacco. Cotton. Corn. Cacao.

From what is sugar made in the Philippines? In what islands is most of the sugar made? From what country was tobacco brought? Where is most of the tobacco raised? To

what countries is most of the tobacco sent? Where is most of it manufactured into cigars and cigarettes?

From what is copra made? How is it made? Where is most of it sent? How is coconut oil made? For what is it used? What besides copra and oil do we get from the coconut palm?

Which is the best Philippine fiber plant? What is made from its fiber? How much of the exports of the Philippines is abacá fiber? Name some other fiber plants. Why is so little cotton raised? Name four things made from the nipa palm.

Name the four most common fruits. How many good building woods are in the forests? Name four of them. Why is it unwise to burn trees to clear land?

Spell. — Abacá, fiber, antipolo, molave, narra, guijo, export, maguey.

3. Animals, Metals, and Minerals

Animals. — There are few large wild animals in the Philippines. In ancient times the Filipinos hunted the carabaos for food. The king of Spain ordered the Filipinos to catch them and tame them.

In the island of Mindoro there is an animal, much like the carabao, called the timarau. Its horns are shorter and straighter than the horns of the carabao. A small bear is found in Palawan. Deer, wild pigs, monkeys, and very large snakes are found in the mountains on many

islands, and crocodiles live in some of the rivers. Horses, goats, sheep, and cattle were brought to the Philippines by the Spaniards.

There are nearly seven hundred kinds of *birds* in the islands.



Fishing rafts and lighthouse

Fish. — There are many fine fish in the seas around the Philippines. With larger boats and better nets more fish could be caught. In the rivers and lakes of Luzón and the Visayas there used to be many large fish, but now there are only a few. This is because the people do not yet understand how to take care of the fish. When they catch a small, young fish, they ought to throw it back into the water in order that it may grow large and lay many eggs. One ought to catch only the larger fish, or fish will become fewer and fewer.

Metals and Minerals. — Gold, copper, and iron are *metals*.

Coal, salt, and petroleum are *minerals*. There are many valuable metals and minerals in the mountains of the Philippines.

Most of the gold is found in the mountains of Luzón, in Masbate, and in northern Mindanao. Copper is found in Luzón and other islands. Iron is found in Luzón, lead in Mindoro, and coal in many of the islands. The best Philippine coal is found in the islands of *Polillo* and *Batán*. Polillo island belongs to Tayabas province; Batán belongs to Albay province. Petroleum is found in Tayabas province and in Cebú.

There is much fine *building stone* in the islands. Mortars for pounding rice, rollers for grinding sugarcane, and blocks for building walls, houses, bridges, and roads, are cut from the solid rock.

There are many valuable metals and minerals in the Philippines.

Helps. — Which is the largest wild animal in the Philippines? Where is it found? Which wild animal is found in Paláwan? Name other kinds of wild animals. What lives in the rivers? Name four kinds of animals brought here by the Spaniards. How many kinds of birds are there in the Philippines? Why are there few large fish in the rivers and lakes?

Name three metals found in the

islands. Three minerals. Name the parts of the Philippines where the most gold is found. Where the most copper is found. The most iron. The most lead. Name three things made from stone. Is there much building stone in the Philippines?

Spell. — Timarau, crocodile, mineral, petroleum, mortar, Polillo.

4. Peoples

Not all Filipinos are alike. Those who have the same language and customs form a *tribe*. There are about twenty-four tribes in the islands.



Negritos

The Negritos.—The Negritos were probably the first people who lived in the Philippines. They are small, with woolly hair, flat noses, and very dark skins. They wear little clothing, and wander from place to place. Look at the pictures of the Negritos. How do they differ from the Filipinos that you have seen?

The Negritos are *savages*.

They have the poorest kind of houses and tools and are very ignorant. They eat fruits and roots. They hunt deer and pigs. There are about twenty-five thousand Negritos in the Philippines. Most of them live in Luzón, Negros, Panay, and Mindanao.

The Malayan Filipinos.—Most Filipinos belong to the Malayan, or brown, race. There are many different Malayan peoples in the Philippines. They are divided into three groups—the *Christians*, the *Moros*, and the *Pagans*, or wild tribes.

The Christian Filipinos live chiefly in Luzón and in the Visayas. They speak different dialects. There are eight groups: *Visayans*, *Tagalogs*, *Ilocanos*, *Bicols*, *Pangasináns*, *Pampangans*, *Cagayáns*, and *Zambals*.

The most numerous of these peoples are the Visayans. They live in the central islands, and in northern Mindanao.

The Tagalogs number about one fifth of all Filipinos. They live in central and southern Luzón.

The Ilocanos number nearly a million. They live mainly on the northwest coast of Luzón.

There are more than half a million Bicols. The Bicols live in southern Luzón.

The Pangasináns and Pampangans live in the provinces which bear their names.

The Cagayáns live in the Cagayán valley, and the Zambals in Zambales.



Copyright, 1906, by C. W. Hodgeson.

Bagobos, a tribe of Mindanao

Of the nearly eight million people who live in the Philippines, about seven million belong to the eight Christian peoples. These peoples have most of the knowledge, wealth, and power in the Philippines.

The *Moros* number more than a quarter of a million. Some are civilized, but many are half wild. They live in Mindanao, the Sulu Archipelago, and Paláwan. They speak different dialects, but have the same religion.

This religion is *Mahometanism*. The Mahometans believe there is only one God. They think Mahomet spoke for God.

The Pagan, or Wild, Tribes.—There are fourteen wild Malayan tribes living in the mountains. They number about four hundred thousand people. Most of them live in Luzón and Mindanao. These tribes speak different dialects, and differ in dress, customs and religion. Many of them are savages, but some are industrious and peaceable.

THE FOURTEEN WILD TRIBES OF THE
PHILIPPINES

<i>Name</i>	<i>Where found</i>
Igorots	Northern Luzón
Ilongots	Northeast Luzón
Magyangs	Mindoro
Bukidnons	Luzón and Visayas
Bataks	Paláwan
Tagbanuas	Paláwan
Subanos	Western Mindanao
Bilans	Southern Mindanao
Tagabilis	Southern Mindanao
Tirurays	Southern Mindanao
Manobos	Eastern Mindanao
Mandayas	Eastern Mindanao
Bagobos	Eastern Mindanao
Aetas	Eastern Mindanao

Foreigners.—A *foreigner* is a man who was not born in the country where he lives, but who has come from another country. Most of the foreigners in the Philippines are *Chinese*.

Besides the American soldiers, there are eight thousand other

Americans in the Philippines. Most of them work for the government. There are a few thousand *Spaniards* who are merchants and farmers, some *English*, *French*, and *Germans*, many *Japanese*, and a few other foreigners.

Many different peoples live in the Philippines. Most of them are Malaysians. Most of the Filipinos are Christian and civilized. There are wild tribes. Foreigners from many countries live here.

Helps.—What is a tribe? How many tribes live in the Philippines?

Who were the first people to live in the Philippines? Describe the Negritos. What kind of houses have they? What do they eat? How many Negritos are in the Philippines? Where do most of them live?

To what race do the Filipinos belong? Into what three divisions may we separate the Malay Filipinos? Where do the Christian Filipinos live? How many Christian peoples are there? Name them. Which is the most numerous? Where do the Visayans live? The Tagalogs? The Ilocanos? The Bicolos? The Pangasináns? The Pampangans? The Cagayáns? The Zambals? How many people are there in the Philippines? How many of these are Christians? Where do the Moros live? Where do most of the wild tribes live? What is a foreigner?

Spell.—Negritos, Visayans, Tagalogs, Ilocanos, Bicolos, Pangasináns, Pampangans, Cagayáns, Zambals, foreigners, Spaniards, Japanese.

5. Government

The Philippine Islands belong to the United States of America. The Governor General of the Philippines is chosen by the President and Senate of the United States.



A government building in Manila

The *Philippine Commission* is the body of men which makes most of the laws for the Philippines. There are five American and three Filipino commissioners. The President and Senate of the United States choose the commissioners.

There are *thirty-eight* provinces. Each province has a *governor*. In most provinces the people of the province choose their governor. Nearly all the governors are Filipinos.

The provincial governor, the provincial treasurer, and the division superintendent of schools form the *provincial board*. Such a board governs most provinces.

The provinces are divided into

municipalities. Each municipality has a *president* elected by the people of the town.

Manila is the *capital* of the Philippine Islands. Manila is not in a province, but has a government of its own. Each province has a capital where the governor of the province lives.

The Philippine Islands belong to the United States of America. They are ruled by a governor general and a commission, both chosen by the President and Senate of the United States. There are thirty-eight provinces, and the capital, Manila. Each province has a capital and a governor.

Helps.—To what country do the Philippines belong? Who appoints the



A bridge across the Pasig River at Manila

governor general? Who make laws for the Philippines? How many commissioners are there? How many of them are Filipinos? Who appoints the commissioners? How many provinces are there? What is the chief of a province called? Who elect him? What is the head of a town called? Who elect him? Who form the provincial board? What does this board do?

Spell. — Commission, municipality, president, provincial.

II. Description of the Islands and Provinces

1. The Luzón Group

Luzón. Surface.—There are about three hundred islands in the Luzón group. The largest is Luzón (area 40,969 sq. m. or 106,195 sq. km).

Most of *Northern Luzón* is high above the sea. Three mountain ranges divide it into valleys and coastal plains.¹ (See the maps on page 41 and page 29.)

Name the three mountain ranges of northern Luzón.

Central Luzón lies between the mountains of northern Luzón and Manila bay and Lake Bay² on the south. A great plain stretches south and west from the *Gulf of Lingayen* to Manila bay. To the east of this plain rise the mountains of the *Sierra Madre* range; to the west those of *Zambales*. The *Caraballo Sur* mountains separate northern Luzón from central Luzón.

Most of central Luzón is formed of several large river valleys with very gentle slopes. Not many forests are on the great central plain.

Southern Luzón lies south of Lake Bay and Manila bay. It

¹ A coastal plain is a plain bordering on the sea.

² Bay as used here is not an English word, but the Filipino name of the lake. It is pronounced *bai*.

is a land of many short mountain ranges and broken highlands. There are no large plains. Mayón and Taal, the two most famous volcanoes of Luzón, are here.



Copyright, 1906, by C. W. Hodgson.

In the mountains of northern Luzón

People.—More than one half of all the people of the Philippines live on Luzón. All the Christian peoples, except the Visayans, live here. Twenty-three of the thirty-eight provinces of the Philippines are on Luzón. These provinces we may divide into six groups. The provinces that are most alike in surface, products, and people form a group.

There are many mountains and forests on Luzón. The coast is irregular. Half the people and much of the wealth of the Philippines are on Luzón.

Helps.—How many islands are there in the Luzón group? Describe the surface of Northern Luzón. Of Central Luzón. Of Southern Luzón. What part of the Filipino people live

on Luzón? How many of the Christian peoples live on Luzón? How many provinces in Luzón? What provinces do we put in the same group?

Spell. — Lingayén, Sierra Madre, Caraballo, describe.

The Cagayán Valley Provinces

The *Cagayán river* is the largest in Luzón. It flows in a winding course through a broad, fertile valley. In its basin lie three provinces: *Cagayán*, *Isabela*, *Nueva Vizcaya*. Each year



A house in the mountains of Nueva Vizcaya

the floods of the *Cagayán* spread fertile mud over the fields near its banks. The *Cagayán* valley produces most of the tobacco of the Philippines.

Cagayán Province produces much corn, but very little rice. Alcohol is made from the nipa palm. Much salt is made and many mats are woven in this province. Most of the people are *Cagayáns*. Many *Ilocanos* live in the towns along the river. Wild tribes live in the mountains on both sides of the valley. *Tu-*

guegarao is the capital city. *Aparri* is the chief port.

The *Batán* and the *Babuyán* islands, north of Luzón, belong to *Cagayán* province. Here cattle, horses, and pigs are raised. The small, rocky island of *Yami* is the most northern island of the Philippine group.

Isabela is much like *Cagayán* in products and people. The finest kind of tobacco grows in *Isabela*. Cacao and coffee are raised, and in the forests some valuable woods are found. *Ilágan*, the capital, is halfway up the *Cagayán* river.

Nueva Vizcaya is nearly surrounded by mountains. The soil is fertile, but only a small part is cultivated. There are few industries and little commerce, because most of the people belong to the wild tribes. The Christians of the province are *Ilocanos*. Rice and salt are the chief products, and some tobacco, sugar and coffee are raised. *Bayombong*, the capital, and *Solano* are the chief towns.

The provinces of the Cagayán valley are fertile. Tobacco is the principal product. There are few Christian people, but many wild tribes.

Helps. — Which is the largest river of Luzón? How does it enrich the

land? What do you call land that lies along a river and is sometimes covered by water (p. 5)? What provinces are in the valley of the Cagayán? What is the chief product of this valley?

What are the chief products of Cagayán province? Towns? What is the chief people? What groups of islands belong to Cagayán? Name some products of these islands. Which island is farthest north?

Tell about the people of Isabela. About the products. About the capital. Tell about the land of Nueva Vizcaya. About the products. People. Towns.

Spell. — Tuguegarao, Aparri, Vizcaya, Ilágan, Bayombong, Solano, Babuyán, Yami, Cagayán.



Copyright, 1906, by C. W. Hodgson.

The Cordillera central mountains of northern Luzón

The Provinces of the Northern Highland

Much of northern Luzón is a plateau.¹ This plateau is much broken by mountains. *Lepanto-Bontoc*, *Benguet* and *Abra* occupy most of this region. A part of each of the Cagayán valley provinces lies in this plateau. Near the center of the plateau is

¹ "Plateau" means a high level plain.

Mount Data, a lofty mountain of northern Luzón. From this mountain four large rivers flow. Find and name them.

The climate of these provinces is different from that of the lowlands. On cold nights in winter the people keep fires burning all night, for warmth.



Igorots

The Igorots. — Nearly half of the wild people of the Philippines live in these provinces. Most of them are called *Igorots*. They are divided into many small groups of different names. The Igorots are short, strong people. Most of them wear their hair long and have few clothes. The Igorots raise camotes, rice, coffee, and cattle. From the great pine trees they cut boards and build houses.

Some of the Igorots are very warlike. These warlike ones are called head-hunters, because they cut off the heads of their enemies. They do this as part of their religion. The Igorots believe that

there are many gods who live in the trees and in the mountains.

Baguio, the capital of *Benguet province*, is nearly a mile above the sea. *Baguio* is the capital of the Philippines in the hot months. In April and May the governor general and the Commission live there. The road through the mountains to *Baguio* follows the *Bued* river.



The narrow channel of the *Bued* river

There is copper and gold in *Benguet*. Coffee is grown and exported.

Cervantes is the capital of *Lepanto-Bontoc*. At *Mancayan* are copper and gold mines. Coffee is raised and salt is manufactured.

Helps. — Name the provinces of the northern plateau. What is the highest mountain of northern Luzón? Describe the climate. Tell about the Igorots. What do they raise? Tell about their religion. Tell about *Baguio*. What are the products of *Benguet*?

What is the capital of *Lepanto-Bontoc*? What metals are mined in that province? Name two other products.

Spell. — *Benguet*, *Lepanto-Bontoc*, *Igorot*, *Baguio*, *Cervantes*, *Mancayan*.

The Provinces of the Northwest Coast

The long, narrow *Ilocos* plain is fertile and thickly populated. Many rivers cross it, flowing from the *Ilocos* range into the China sea. These rivers are short and swift, and wash down from the mountains the rich soil that makes the country so fertile.

The three provinces of *Ilocos Norte*, *Ilocos Sur* and *Union* occupy this coastal plain. The people are *Ilocanos*.

Ilocos Norte is the greatest rice producing province of northern Luzón. *Maguey* is one of the leading products. *Maguey* fiber is not so long or so strong as abacá fiber, but it is valuable. Rope and twine are made from *maguey*. More cotton is raised in *Ilocos Norte* than in any other province of Luzón. Many cotton blankets and towels are woven here. In the northern part of the province cacao and rubber vines grow well. Tobacco is grown and exported.

Laoag, the capital, is one of the largest towns in Luzón. *Batac* and *Dingras* are also important towns.

Ilocos Sur is the richest of the Ilocano provinces. Rice, sugar, maguey, cotton, tobacco, coconuts and indigo are produced; and horses and cattle are raised.



The church tower at Laoag

Vigan, the capital, is a rich town of many fine houses. Juan de Salcedo, who conquered most of Luzón for the Spaniards, settled here in 1572. Pottery, bricks, salt, carriages, shoes, saddles, cigars, and cigarettes are made in and near Vigan. There are many wood carvers and silver-smiths. *Candon* and *Narvacan* are large towns.

The old province of *Abra* is now a sub-province of Ilocos Sur. In the large towns of *Abra* the people are Ilocanos. In the mountainous regions are many Tinguians and other Igorots. Corn and tobacco grow well in *Abra*, and many horses are

raised. Timber is floated down to *Vigan* on the *Abra* river. *Bangued*, the former capital, is a beautiful and healthful town.

Union is the third province in the Islands in the production of tobacco. Rice, coconuts, sugar, and maguey are other products. Cotton cloth and pottery are manufactured. *San Fernando*, the capital, has the best harbor on the northwest coast. In the mountains of *Union* there are many Igorots. Some *Pangasináns* live in the southern part.

The Ilocos country is a narrow, fertile, coastal plain. Rice and maguey are the chief products. The people are industrious and prosperous.



Making pottery

Helps. — Describe the Ilocos plain. How many provinces are there in this group? Name them from north to south. Who are the people? Name a sub-province of Ilocos Sur. Which of these provinces produces the most rice? Name five other products of Ilocos Norte. What is the capital?

Which is the richest of the Ilocano provinces? Name its products. Describe the capital. Who settled there in 1572? Name the manufactures. Name three other large towns.

Which province is third in the amount of tobacco raised? Name four other products of Union. Two manufactures. What is the capital? How is it situated? What three peoples live in Union?

Spell. — Maguey, Laoag, Dingras, Salcedo, pottery, carriages, saddles, silversmiths, Narvacan, Tinguians, Bangued.

The Provinces of Central Luzón

Most of *Pangasinán* is a fertile plain, with mountains on the east and west. The *Agno*, the second largest river in Luzón, runs through Pangasinan. Many nipa palms and coconuts grow along the coast. Rice, sugarcane, and tobacco are raised, and much rice is exported to other provinces.

Nearly one third of all the rice raised in the Philippines is grown in Pangasinán. There is some commerce by sea with the northwest coast of Luzón. Salt, alcohol, hats, and mats are important manufactures.

This province is the home of the Pangasináns. The population, about four hundred thousand, is the largest of any province of Luzón. There are some Negritos and Igorots in the mountains.

Lingayén, the capital of the province, and *Dagupan*, the largest city in the province, are built on the delta of the Agno river. The railroad from Manila ends at Dagupan. *Calasiao*, *San Carlos*, and *Bautista* are other important towns.



The plaza at Lingayén

Tárlac Province is hilly in the west and level in the east. Rice, alcohol, pottery, timber, and sugar are the principal products. The people are mainly Ilocanos, Pangangans, and Pangasináns. There are some Tagalogs and Zambals. In the mountains are many Negritos.

Can you tell why so many different peoples live in this province?

Tárlac, the capital, is a commercial town on the railroad. At *Murcia* is a government farm. On this farm rice fields are plowed by a great steam plow which turns six deep furrows at a time. The rice is planted, cut, threshed, and hulled by machinery. (See the picture on page 46.)

Helps.— Describe the surface of Pangasinán. What large river runs through



Threshing rice by machinery

this province? Name the agricultural products. Manufactures. People. The provincial capital. Other large towns.

Describe the surface of Tárlac province. Name the principal products. The peoples. The capital. Tell about the government farm.

Spell.— Pangasinán, Lingayén, Calasiao, Bautista, Zambals, threshed, hulled, machinery, Murcia.

The Provinces of Central Luzón — Continued

Pampanga, except the mountainous western part, lies in the great plain of central Luzón. The Pampanga river, which drains the province, is one of the largest rivers in Luzón. Through what other provinces does it flow?

Pampanga is the second province in the Philippines in the production of sugar. Much rice is raised. Alcohol is one of the chief products. Fishing and the weaving of piña cloth are important industries.

Most of the people are Pampangans. Besides *San Fernando*,

the capital, *Bacolor*, *Angeles*, and *Guagua* are important towns.

Nueva Écija.— This province is mountainous in the north and east, and nearly level in the west and south. The chief crops are rice, sugar, corn, and hemp. Some timber is cut in the mountains.

Most of the people are Tagalogs, but there are also many Ilocanos.

San Isidro, the capital, is on the railroad. *Gapán* and *Cuyapo* are large towns.



Rice stacks in Pampanga

Bulacán is mountainous in the east. The rest of the province is a plain, drained chiefly by the Angat and Pampanga rivers. Bulacán is called the “Garden of Luzón.” The land produces rice, sugar, fruits, and timber. There are many nipa swamps. More than half of all the alcohol made in Luzón is manufactured in the province of Bulacán.

At *Angat* are famous iron mines. The manufacture of cloth, cigars, and cigarettes are important industries in the towns of

Bulacán, Hagonoy, and Balúag. The hats of Balúag are famous. *Malolos* is the capital. The people of Bulacán are nearly all Tagalogs.

The provinces of the central plain of Luzón have many people. Rice, sugar, and alcohol are the chief products.

Helps.—Describe the surface of Pampanga. What rivers drain Pampanga? What are the chief products of Pampanga? To what tribes do the people belong? Name the larger towns. The capital.

Describe the surface of Nueva Écija. What are its chief crops? Who are the people? Name some of the towns. The capital.



Making a banca in the forests of Zambales

Describe the surface of Bulacán. What is the chief river? What is found at Angat? What are the chief agricultural products? Manu-

factures? What are the chief towns? What city is the capital?

Spell.—Pampanga, Bacolor, Ángeles, Guagua, Écija, Isidro, Baluag.

The Western Provinces of Central Luzón

Zambales and **Bataan** provinces have narrow coastal plains and steep mountains. There are

heavy forests from which some timber is shipped to Manila.

Subic bay is an important harbor. *Olongapo* is a United States naval station. *Iba*, the capital of Zambales, is an important town. Many Ilocanos, Zambals, and some Pangasináns live in this province. There are many Negritos in the mountains. Rice, sugar-cane, and tobacco are raised in Zambales. The fisheries are important.

At *Mariveles*, in Bataan province, are the largest stone quarries in the islands. The people of Bataan raise rice, sugar-cane, cotton, indigo, and vegetables. Tagalogs and Negritos live in this province. *Balanga* is the capital.



Making salt in Cavite province

Cavite.—The land slopes northward from the mountains to Manila bay, and eastward to Bay Lake. Some hemp and coffee are raised on the hillsides. On the lowlands, sugar-cane, rice, and fruits are raised. Fishing and salt making are common occupations on the coast. There is some weaving of cotton and hemp.

At *Cavite*, the capital, is a United States naval station. *Imus* and *San Francisco* are large towns. The people of Cavite are Tagalogs.



A view of Cavite

Cavite province is famous in Philippine history. Many battles were fought in this province between the Filipinos and the Spaniards. Near the town of Cavite the American fleet, under Admiral Dewey, destroyed the Spanish war ships in 1898.

Helps. — Describe the surfaces of Zambales and Bataan. What province is located at Olongapo? What is the capital of Zambales? To what tribe do the people belong? What are the products? What is found at Mariveles? What are the products of Bataan? Who are the people? What city is the capital?

Describe the surface of Cavite. What are the products of the highlands? Of the lowlands? What are the industries on the coast? What is the capital? Name two other large towns. Tell why Cavite is famous in history.

Spell. — Zambales, Bataan, Subic, Balanga, Imus, Spanish.

The Lake Provinces

Rizal is mountainous in the east, and nearly level in the west. This province incloses the city of Manila on the land side. It carries on a large trade with Manila in timber, bamboo, fruits, coconut oil, alcohol, lime, and areca nuts, which are sent down the Pasig river. Rizal has many stone quarries.

A railroad runs up the north bank of the Pasig river to the capital, *Pasig*. *Malabón*, the largest town in the province, has many cigar factories and a sugar refinery, where the coarse, brown sugar is made clean, fine, and white. The people of Rizal are Tagalogs, except a few Negritos in the mountains.

La Laguna.

—The land is low and fertile near the lake. On the north, south, and east are lofty mountains. Mt. Banajao (2250

meters or 7382 feet) is the highest mountain of central Luzón. Near *Majayjay* are the *Botocán Falls*, the highest in the Philippines.



Botocán Falls

On the lake shore are most of the large towns. From them great quantities of fruit and vegetables are sent to Manila by steamers. On the west shore of the lake is *Calamba*, where *José Rizal* was born. *Los Baños* is noted for its hot springs, whose waters heal diseases. In the eastern part of the province are *Santa Cruz*, the capital, *Pagsanján*, noted for its fine waterfalls, and *Paete*, famous for its wood-carvers.



Coconut rafts at Pagsanján

There are large coconut groves in La Laguna, containing about 3,000,000 full-grown trees. Copra and coconut oil are the chief products. Much tuba is also produced. The people are Tagalogs.

Helps. — Describe the surface of Rizal. What is sent to Manila? Where is the railroad? Name the chief towns. The capital. What people live in Rizal? What is a sugar refinery?

Describe the surface of La Laguna province. What is the highest mountain? What famous waterfall is in this province? What towns are on the west shore of the lake? On the east shore? In what town was José

Rizal born? What town is noted for its hot springs? What town is the capital? What are the chief products? To what tribe do the people belong?

Spell. — Quarries, areca, refinery, Banajao, Botocán, Pagsanján, Paete.

The City of Manila

Manila, the capital of the Philippine Islands, is the only city of the Philippines that is known all over the world. It is the largest city in the islands. There are about 230,000 people in Manila, most of whom are Tagalogs. There are also in Manila Filipinos from many other parts of the islands, and many foreigners.

Manila is built on the Bay of Manila, at the mouth of the Pasig river, on both banks. The land is low and flat, and not a healthful location for a great city. Yet Manila has grown to be a great city, because the commerce of the great plain of cen-



A railroad train

tral Luzón reaches it by the railroads, by the Pampanga river



Copyright, 1908, by D. Encinas.

View in Manila, looking east from the cathedral

and Manila bay, and by Lake Bay and the Pasig river.



A scene on the Pasig river

Manila has hundreds of snops and factories, fine business buildings, and many beautiful churches. The palace of the governor general, the treasury, where the money of the government is kept, and other great government buildings are here. In these buildings thousands of men do the work of the Philippine government.

Carriages in great numbers and electric cars are seen in the streets of Manila, and in the city are parks and gardens where people can walk, drive, or rest.

Manila is the center of trade for the whole archipelago, and

receives hemp, sugar, and tobacco from hundreds of smaller ports. From Manila these products are sent to foreign countries. Out in the harbor one can always see ships from different parts of the world.

Great walls of stone, called *breakwaters*, have been built in the bay to protect the ships from the waves, and make the harbor safe in times of storm.



Electric car in Manila

The industries of Manila are many and varied. There are sawmills which cut the timber of the provinces into lumber, and factories where some of this lumber is made into furniture.

There are cigar and cigarette factories, and many other factories, where carriages, ropes, machinery, shoes, matches, ice,



The ice factory at Manila

alcohol, buttons, and other things are made. Manila has many newspapers and publishes many books. Railroads run from Manila to different parts of Luzón, and the telegraph connects it with all the great cities of the world. Every Filipino should visit Manila.

History.—The Spaniards conquered Manila in 1570. Legazpi, the first Spanish governor of the Philippines, settled in the city in 1571. The Chinese attacked the city in 1574, but were driven away. The British took it in 1762, but soon gave it back to Spain. The Americans captured Manila in 1898. It is now one of the best-governed cities in the world, and one of the finest cities in the Orient.¹

¹ Asia and Africa, with the islands near them, are often called the "Orient."

Manila is rich and great. It has much commerce and many manufactures. Every Filipino should visit Manila.

Helps.—How many people live in Manila? Who are they? Why has Manila become great? Find on the map the provinces whose goods can reach Manila easily by water. What are some of the great buildings? How do people travel through the streets? What are the chief products brought to Manila? Where are these things sent from Manila? Name the chief manufactures? Who conquered Manila in 1570? In 1762? In 1898? How does it now compare with other cities?

Spell.—Electric, telegraph, churches, treasury.



Making baskets in Manila

The Provinces of Southern Luzón The Tagalog Provinces

Batangas.—The province of *Batangas* is mainly highland and mountains. In the center of Batangas is *Lake Taal*.¹ From an island in the lake rises *Taal Volcano*. There are hot lakes

¹ See picture on page 6.

of different colors in the crater. Many times in the past the volcano has thrown out lava and destroyed people and towns.



The crater of Taal volcano

Batangas once produced much coffee and many fine horses. The *rust*¹ destroyed the coffee trees, and the *surra* killed many horses. The government is now planting new coffee trees, and is bringing fine horses to the Philippines. Rice, sugar, and corn are the chief products of Batangas. Many fruits are grown, and some hemp is raised.

There are several large and well-built towns in Batangas. Among them are *Lipa*, *Batangas*, *Baan*, and *Taal*. Batangas is the capital. The people of Batangas province are Tagalogs.

Tayabas is the longest province of Luzón. It is very mountainous. There are fine woods in the forests. The chief products are rice, sugar, copra, and tobacco. The oil of the *lumban* seed is used for lamps and in paint. The people of Tayabas build many boats. Can you tell

¹ A disease of the coffee tree.

why? Sinamay and piña cloth are woven there.

Lucena is the capital of the province. *Lucbán* and *Tayabas* are important towns. The people are nearly all Tagalogs. On the east coast there are some Bicolos, and in the mountains a few Negritos.

Polillo Island belongs to Tayabas. Fine coal is found there. *Marinduque* also belongs to Tayabas. It is a mountainous island, thickly inhabited by Tagalogs. *Boac* is the chief town. Rice, sugar, coconuts, and abacá are the chief products.



Copyright, 1906, by C. W. Hodgson.

A road near Lucena

Helps. — Describe the surface of Batangas. What famous lake and volcano are in Batangas? What were formerly the two great products of Batangas? Why did they fail? What is the government doing about it? What are now the chief products? Name four large towns. What is the capital? To what tribe do the people belong?

Describe the surface of Tayabas. What are the products? What town is the capital? Name other important towns. Who are the people? Name two islands that belong to Tayabas. What mineral is found on Polillo? What is the chief town of Marinduque? What are the products of Marinduque? To what tribe do the Marinduque people belong?

The Bicol Provinces

The Bicol Peninsula has many mountains, rivers, and waterfalls. The inhabitants are mainly Bicolos. Negritos live in the mountains. The rich and fertile valley of the *Bicol*, the largest river, is the rice field of southern Luzón.

Mayón Volcano, in Albay province, is the highest mountain and the most active volcano in Luzón (2412 meters = 7916 feet). In the nineteenth century it was in violent eruption twenty-five times, destroying



An old church at Daraya, destroyed by Mayón

whole villages and killing many people. Mayón is one of the

most beautiful mountains in the world.

The three Bicol provinces are the richest hemp-growing region



Mayón

in the Philippines. Good roads have been built, on which to carry the hemp to the seaports.

In Albay and Sorsogón there are forests of fine wood, and boat building is an important industry. Besides hemp and timber, other products of the Bicol provinces are copra, alcohol, sugar, and ilang-ilang, a flower from which perfume is made. On the island of *Batán* coal is mined.

Nueva Cáceres, the capital of *Ambos Camarines*, is the most important Bicol town. *Albay* is the capital of Albay province; and *Sorsogón* is the capital of Sorsogón province. *Legazpi* is the chief hemp port. At *Paracale* gold is found. *Daet* and *San José* are important seaports.

Helps. — Where is the Bicol peninsula? Describe its surface. Who are its inhabitants? Name its three provinces. What is the chief river?

What is produced in the valley of this river? What famous volcano is in Albay? Tell what you know about it.

What is the chief product of the Bicol peninsula? Name other products. What is the chief city of Ambos Camarines? The chief port of Albay? Name other important towns. On what island is coal mined? Name the capital of each of the three provinces.

Spell. — Camarines, peninsula, ilang-ilang, Sorsogón, Mayón.

Masbate and Mindoro

Masbate is now a part of the province of Sorsogón. *Burías* and *Ticao* islands also belong to Sorsogón. The people of these islands are mainly Visayans. Among them are a few Bicol and Tagalogs.

Masbate produces timber, sugar, coconuts, and hemp. There are some gold mines on Masbate which are worked by machinery. In *Burías* the chief industry is weaving sacks and mats from *burí* leaves.

Mindoro. — The coast of Mindoro is regular, low, and sandy. The interior is mountainous and covered with thick forests. Along the coast there are a few towns peopled by Visayans and Tagalogs, and in the mountains little villages of Mangyans, a savage tribe much like the Negritos. But the greater part of Mindoro

is uninhabited. Its rich soil and valuable timber are unused.



Mangyans

The principal business of the people of the coast towns is trade in forest products. They export bejuco, nipa, sago, timber, and a few cattle. They also raise sugar, rice, hemp, and tobacco.

Calapán is the capital and principal town. *Mt. Halcon* is the second highest mountain in the Philippines. The small islands that make the *Lubang* group belong to the province of Mindoro.

Helps. — Name three islands that belong to Sorsogón. Who are the people of these islands? Name the largest islands. What are four products of Masbate? What metal is mined in Masbate? What is the chief industry of *Burías*?

Describe the coast of Mindoro. Describe its surface. Who are the inhabitants? What are the products? The chief towns? What is the highest mountain? What group of small islands is north of Mindoro?

Spell. — *Burías*, *Ticao*, Mindoro, *Halcon*, Mangyan, bejuco.

Review Questions on the Luzón Group.

— Describe the surface of Luzón. What part of all the Filipinos live on Luzón? Name the part of Luzón that produces the most tobacco. Sugar. Hemp. Name two islands of the Luzón group on which coal is found. Name three provinces in which maguey is grown. Name two provinces that grow indigo. Which province raises the most cotton?



Loading hemp

In what part of Luzón do the Igorots live? The Negritos? Through which provinces of Luzón do railroads run? What is the largest town next to Manila? What town is the summer capital of the Philippines? What is the largest river of Luzón? The highest mountain? The largest plain? The highest plateau? The largest lake?

Why has Manila become a great city? Name the provinces of the Cagayán valley. Give the capital of each. How many provinces in Luzón? Name the provinces of the Ilocos coast. Give the capital of each. Name the lake provinces. Give the capital of each. Name the provinces of the central plain. Give the capital of each. Name the Bicol provinces. Give the capital of each. What other provinces are there? Name the capital of each.

Name a naval station of the United

States in Luzón. What province is noted in history? What town was the home of Salcedo? Who settled in Manila in 1571? When was Manila captured by the Americans?

2. The Visayan Group

The Visayan islands lie between Luzón and Mindoro on the north, and Mindanao on the south. *Sámar, Leyte, Panay, Negros, Cebú,* and *Bohol* are the largest islands. There are more than 2,600,000 of the Visayan people, and nearly all of them live on the islands of this group.

Sámar and Leyte

Sámar is the largest of the Visayan islands, and the third in size of all the islands of the Philippines. Yet some of the smaller Visayan islands have more people than *Sámar*. One reason for this



Copyright, 1906, by C. W. Hodgson.

San Juanico Straits between Sámar and Leyte

is that there are no wide plains and valleys in *Sámar*, and the high hills, the rivers, and the thick forests make traveling difficult. Therefore, there are no large towns away from the coast.

Sámar produces hemp of the first class, sugar-cane, and rice. Copra and coconut oil are exported from the east and south coasts.

Catbalógan, the capital, has a large trade with Manila in hemp and copra. *Calbáyog* is the largest town. *Homonhón* Island was the first island of the Philippines on which the Spaniards landed.

Leyte. — Leyte has a larger population than Sámar. Its mountains are higher, but its plains are broader. Hemp growing is the leading industry. Rice, sugar-cane, cacao, and corn are raised. Rope is manufactured,



Making rope of abacá fiber

and much coconut oil is exported. Wax and honey are found in the forests. What insects make wax and honey? Sponges, shells, and pearls are gathered from the sea.

Taclóban, the capital, is an

important port at which many boats are built. Three important hemp shipping ports are *Baybay*, *Ormoc*, and *Maasin*.

The little island of *Limasaua* is south of Leyte. Here, in 1521, Magellan took possession of the Philippines in the name of the king of Spain.

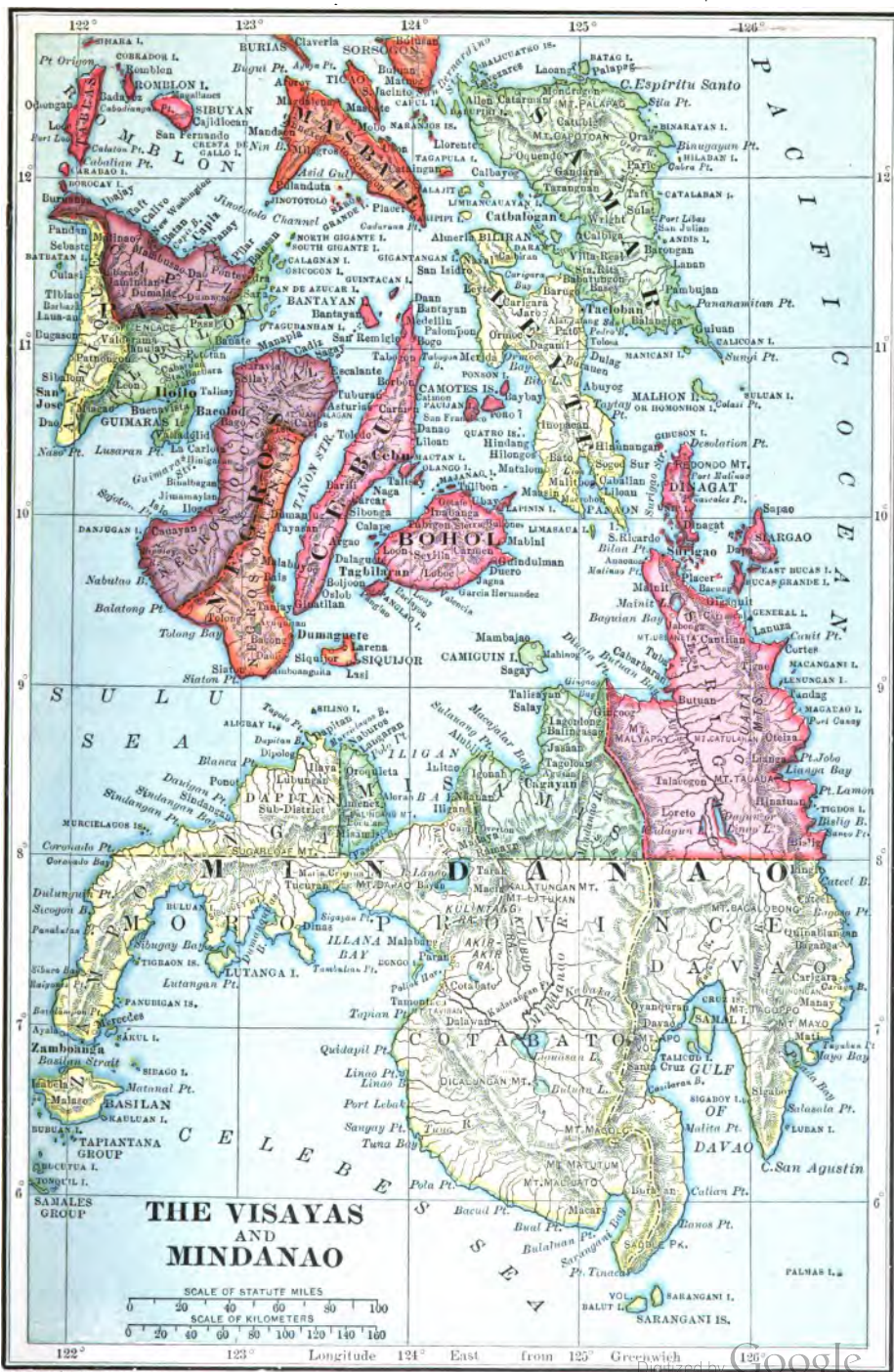
Helps. — Between what large islands does the Visayan group lie? Name the larger islands of this group. Who are the inhabitants? How does Sámar compare in size with other islands of the Philippines? Why has Sámar so few people? What are its chief products? What is the capital? The largest town? Why is Homonhón famous in Philippine history?

Describe the surface of Leyte. Name the agricultural products. Name two products from the forests. Name three from the sea. What is the capital? The largest town? Name three important hemp ports. What did Magellan do at Limasaua?

Spell. — *Catbalógan*, *Taclóban*, Leyte, possession.

Cebú and Bohol

Cebú. — This island is a long mountain range with steep slopes running down to the sea. The coastal plains are narrow. The western mountain slope is covered with forests. Coconut palms grow in the lowlands. There is not enough rain in Cebú for very good farming. Fruit growing is an important industry, because fruit trees do



not need much rain. Some rice is raised, but more is imported from other islands. Corn, hemp, sugar-cane, and cotton are the chief agricultural products.

The chief manufactured products are salt, alcohol, pottery, and cloth made from hemp, silk, piña, and cotton. Cebú has valuable fisheries, and sponges and shells are collected from the sea. In its mountains coal and gold have been found.

The *province of Cebú* has a population of 650,000, the largest of all the provinces of the Philippines. The *island of Cebú* is the third island of the Philippines in population.



Loading copra at Cebú

The *city of Cebú*, which is the capital of the province, is the second city of the Philippines in foreign commerce. Boats from many smaller ports bring cargoes to Cebú, and Cebú sends out ships laden with hemp, copra, and sugar to Manila, America, England, China, and Japan.

Many foreign merchants have fine business houses in Cebú. *Carcar*, *Argao*, and *Dumanjug* are other important towns.



Fort San Pedro, Cebú

Cebú was the first city in the Philippines settled by the Spaniards. Legazpi came here in 1565. In 1521 Magellan was killed in *Mactán*, an island near Cebú.

Bohol has many mountains and is nearly round in shape. Its rivers are small, and its coast is sandy. The soil of Bohol is not so fertile as the soil of the other large Visayan islands. Rice, corn, tobacco, and cacao are raised.

Bohol is thickly inhabited and its people are hard workers. They cultivate the soil, weave cloth of cotton, silk, and hemp, make mats, fish, and gather shells and pearls. They sell their products to the people of the other islands.

The exports of Bohol are copra, wax, seashells, pearls, and tortoise shells. *Tagbilaran*, the capital, and *Loón*, *Tubigon*, and *Calape* are large towns.

Helps. — Describe the shape and surface of Cebú. Why is fruit growing an important industry? Name four agricultural products. The chief manufactured products. Four kinds of cloth woven. Two mountain products. What is the population of Cebú? How many islands have more people than Cebú? Which islands are they? Tell about the commerce of the city of Cebú. Why is Cebú famous in history? What happened at Mactán in 1521? When did Legazpi reach Cebú?

Tell about the surface, shape, rivers, and coast of Bohol. Tell about its soil. Its agricultural products. Its manufactures. Its people. Its exports. Its chief towns.

Spell. — Legazpi, settled, Magellan, Mactán, Tagbilaran.

Negros and Panay

Negros is the fourth island of the Philippines in size. A lofty mountain range divides the island into two provinces. What are they called? In the northern part of Negros is the volcano *Canláon*, the highest mountain in the Visayas (2496 meters = 8192 feet). Do you know the story of "Harisaboqued" and Canláon?

Oriental Negros has few rivers and harbors. *Dumaguete*, the capital, is a great hemp port. *Bais* is an important sugar town. Corn, cacao, and some tree cotton are raised. Rope, bayones, jusi, and sinamay cloth are made.

The thickly populated island of *Siquijor* belongs to Oriental Negros. Hemp is its chief product.



Weaving

Occidental Negros is the larger and richer of the two provinces. It has a wide coastal plain, but few harbors. The soil is volcanic and rich. *Bacólod*, the capital, is a prosperous town. *Silay* is the most important port.

In the northeast part of the province much tobacco is raised. Occidental Negros raises more sugar than any other province. One reason for the great production of sugar is because many of the planters use steam sugar mills. These do the work better and faster than the old carabao mills. In some parts of Negros the rivers furnish power to turn the mills.

Panay is a little smaller than either Sámar or Negros, but has more people than both of these islands together. Nearly a million people live in Panay. Lofty

mountain ranges divided it into three provinces. Name them.

The products of Panay are like those of Negros. Sugar, rice, alcohol, copra, corn, and cacao are raised, as well as tobacco, pepper, pineapples, and dye wood. An important industry of Panay is weaving sinamay, jusi, piña, and cotton cloth.



Loading sugar at Iloilo

Iloilo is the second city in size in the Philippines. It has a very large commerce. The products of Panay and of the rich plain of Occidental Negros are brought here by small vessels. From Iloilo they are sent to Manila and to China, Japan, England, and other parts of the world. Iloilo has fine wharves and a good harbor. Sugar is the chief export. *Janiuay* and *Cabatuan* are important towns in Iloilo province.

In **Capiz** province there are wide, low plains near the coast.

The chief products are sugar and alcohol. Sacks, hats, and baskets are made. *Capiz* is the capital and chief town.

Antique is separated from Iloilo and Capiz provinces by a high mountain range. The coastal plain is very narrow. In the narrow valleys rice and other agricultural products are raised. Alcohol and cloth are important products. *San José*, the capital, is a beautiful town overlooking the sea. *Sibalom*, *Pandan*, and *Calivo* are large towns.

Helps. — What island of the Philippines is fourth in size? Tell what you know about Canlaón. Describe the surface of Negros. Name two products, two towns, and three manufactures of Oriental Negros. What island belongs to this province? What is the chief product of Siquijor? What is the chief product of Occidental Negros? Why is so much sugar raised in this province? Name two important towns.

What is the population of Panay? Describe the surface of Panay. What are the agricultural products? Name two industries. Why is Iloilo an important city? What does it export? What other important towns are in Iloilo province?

Describe the surface of Capiz province. What are the chief products? What is the capital? Describe the surface of Antique province. What are the products? Name the capital. Large towns.

Spell. — Canlaón, Harisaboqued, Siquijor, Bacólod.

Romblón and Paláwan Provinces.

The province of Romblón includes the islands of *Romblón*, *Tablas*, *Sibuyán*, and some other small islands. The central island, Romblón, is small, but has a large population. The harbor is one of the best in the Philippines. Cattle, copra, coconut oil, mats, and marble,¹ are exported. The people are Visayans.

Tablas and Sibuyán are poorer islands than Romblón. Here the people live mainly by fishing.

Paláwan is the main island of the group that forms the province Paláwan. A mountain range runs through its center. Some peaks are more than two thousand meters high. The *Tagbanúas* and *Bataks*, wild people, live in the mountain forests. They carry on a trade in wax and other forest products with the Visayans of the coast. Moros live in the southern part of the island. The population of Paláwan is about ten thousand.

There are some plants and animals in Paláwan province that are not found in other parts of the Philippines. One is a long-nosed animal that eats ants. Another is the *pelandoc*, or little mouse deer, of the island of *Balábac*. This deer is less than a

foot high. The Malay or sun bear is found on the island of Paláwan.

Puerto Princesa, on a fine harbor, is the capital. Here the government



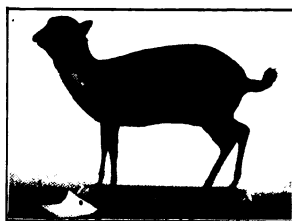
Malay bear

has a great farm where prisoners are sent from other islands to cultivate the land. Gum, wax, rattan, and timber are the chief exports.

The *Cuyos* islands belong to the province of Paláwan. Cuyo has a large population. Turtle fishing is an industry there. The *Calamianes* islands and many other small islands also belong to Paláwan province. On the island of *Culión* the government has built a town for the lepers of the Philippines.

Helps. — Name the more important islands belonging to Romblón province. What is said about the harbor of Romblón? About the products? The people? What is said of two other islands of this group?

Describe the surface of Paláwan. Who are the people? What is the population? What wild animals are



Mouse deer

¹ Marble is a fine kind of building stone.

found in this province? What city is the capital? What colony is at the capital? What are the exports? What other islands belong to Paláwan province? What is said of Cuyo? What colony is on Culió?

Spell. — Marble, Sibuyán, Tagbanúa, Balábac, Calamianes, Cuyos, Culió.

3. The Mindanao Group

Mindanao is about the size of Luzón. Its coast is irregular. There are six large bays, but few good harbors. The mountains are near the sea and surround the island like a wall, except where a few large valleys open on the coast. *Mt. Apo* (3143 meters = 10,312 feet) is the highest mountain in the Philippines.

Mindanao is formed by three large peninsulas: *Surigao*, *Cotabato*, and *Zamboanga*. A great mountain range runs through each peninsula.



The valley of the Agúsan river

There are two large river systems, each of which drains a rich valley. The *Agúsan river* is bordered with thick forests.

Near its mouth, groves of coconut palms and great fields of hemp grow along its banks. Only a few thousand people live in the valley of the Agúsan. The inhabitants of the large towns are Visayans. Hemp and rice are the chief products.

The largest river of Mindanao is the *Mindanao*, or *Rio Grande de Mindanao*. It is 483 kilometers from the source of this river to its mouth.

In the great valley of the Mindanao there are only four large towns. Abacá, copra, gutta-percha, and forest products are the exports. The industries are few, and many thousands of hectares of land remain unplanted. Ignorance, war, and slavery have caused this rich country to remain a wilderness.



Moro boat on Lake Lanao

There are several large lakes in Mindanao. Many Moros live around *Lake Lanao*. Spices grow in the same region. West of the Lanao region lies the *Zamboanga* peninsula. The only large town



A view at Zamboanga

Copyright, 1904, by D. Encinas.

there is *Zamboanga*. It is the chief port of Mindanao for the export of hemp, copra, and gutta-percha. The people of this peninsula are Visayans, Moros, and Subanos. The *Subanos* are a peaceable, wild tribe. They are timid and poor, because for centuries the Moros made slaves of them.

There are many other tribes like the Subanos living in different parts of Mindanao. High mountain ranges, dense forests, and many rivers, make travel so difficult that these wild tribes do not know each other, and they do not know the civilized people who live in the towns. For these reasons they remain ignorant and savage.

Mindanao has more unused rich soil than any other of the islands of the Philippines. This great island has only five hundred thousand people, and half of these are wild.

Surigao and **Misamis provinces** in the north are inhabited chiefly by Visayans. Hemp and

copra are the main exports. *Surigao* and *Cagayán* are the principal towns.

The Moro Province.—All of southern and western Mindanao belongs to the Moro province. The *Sulu Archipelago* is also a part of the Moro province. The people of this province are nearly all Moros.



Moros. In the first row are a sultan and three dattos

The government of the Moro province is different from that of any other province. It is partly military. The governor of the Moro province has great power. This is given him because the people of this part of the Philippine Islands are so often at war

with each other. The governor general of the Philippines appoints the governor of the Moro province. The Moro province is divided into five districts, each of which has its own governor.

Mindanao is the richest in soil and forests of all the islands of the Philippines. The people are few. Many of them are wild; many are Moros.

Helps.—How large is Mindanao? Describe the coast of Mindanao. Where are the mountains? What is the highest mountain? What are the two great rivers? Describe the Agúsan valley. How many inhabitants has this valley? Who are they? How many large towns are in the Mindanao valley? What are the products of this valley? Why is so much fertile land in Mindanao unused? What is the most important lake of Mindanao? What people live near this lake? What are the products? What people inhabit Zamboanga peninsula? Name the exports of Zamboanga. Why are there many tribes in Mindanao? How many inhabitants has Mindanao?

Name the two Christian provinces. Who are the inhabitants? Name the products. Towns. Where is the Moro province? Who inhabit this province? Tell about the government of the Moro province.

Spell.—Mindanao, Surigao, ignorance, slavery, wilderness.

The Sulu Archipelago

The Sulu Islands are the tops of a mountain range, most of

which is beneath the sea. Nearly all the islands are too small to be of great value for farming. The people live by fishing and trading. They are Moros.

In former days the people of these islands were pirates. They were ruled by a *sultan* and *dattos*. The Spaniards never fully conquered the Moros. For hundreds of years the Moros were the enemies of the Christian Filipinos. Whenever they could, they burned the towns along the coasts of the Visayan islands, and carried away the people as slaves.

Jolo is the principal island of the Sulu group. It is small, but fertile and thickly populated. Rice, coffee, tobacco, and hemp are raised. In the forests are valuable building woods. Pearl fishing is a great industry.

The Moros dress in bright colors. The men wear a short sword, or *kris*. They are skillful workers in steel and brass, and build fine boats.

The Sulu archipelago is inhabited by Moros. Pearl fishing is the leading industry.

Helps.—How were the Sulu islands formed? How do the people live? What did they do formerly? How were they ruled? What is the chief island? What are its products? What



Copyright, 1904, by D. Encinas.

Jolo, looking south from the lighthouse

is taken from the sea? How do the Moros dress? What do they manufacture?

Spell.— Archipelago, pearl, sultan, Christian, Mahometan, kris.

Review Questions on the Visayan and Mindanao Groups.—Name the six great Visayan islands from east to west. Which is the largest? Which has the most people? In which is the highest mountain? In which is the most weaving done? In which of these islands do Negritos live? Name the two largest cities. Which has the

most foreign commerce? Which island produces the most sugar? Which is famous in history? Which of the Visayan provinces has the most people? In what Visayan island is marble found?

Name the three great peninsulas of Mindanao. What provinces are in Mindanao? Name the capital of each. What great lake is in Mindanao? Which is the greatest river? The highest mountain? What are the chief products of Mindanao? The chief port? What people live in Mindanao and the Sulu archipelago?



RELIEF MAP OF ASIA

PART IV

THE CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD

I. ASIA

1. Asia as a Whole

Surface.—Asia is the largest of the continents. Nearly one third of all the land, and more than one half of all the people in the world, are in Asia. The Philippine Islands are Asiatic islands. Most of the plants, wild animals, and peoples of the Philippines, came from Asia.

In Asia are the highest mountains of the world, the *Himálayas*. Find them on the map. North of these mountains is the great, high plateau of *Tibet*. North of Tibet lie great deserts,¹ and between the deserts and the Arctic ocean is the great *Siberian plain*. West of Tibet are several lower plateaus, some of them fertile, and some desert. East of Tibet lie the great plains of China and Indo-China. In southern Asia there are three great peninsulas. Name them.

Climate.—The great continent of Asia extends from near the

¹A desert is a country where there is little or no rain, and therefore, no plants or animals.

equator to the Arctic ocean, and has every kind of climate. The southeastern part has much rain because of the warm ocean winds. Central Asia is dry and barren because it is far from the sea. Southwestern Asia is very hot, and northwestern Asia is the coldest inhabited region in the world.

Plants.—Much grain is raised in northern Asia. China and Japan produce a great part of the world's tea. In southern Asia cotton, sugar-cane, rice, and coconuts grow. In the large islands south of Asia are found tea, coffee, tobacco, cinnamon, pepper, cloves, nutmegs, and many other useful plant products. In southern and in northern Asia are vast forests.

Animals.—There are many wild animals in Asia. The elephant, camel, rhinoceros, lion, tiger, wolf, reindeer,



Elephant





and bear are found there. Horses, cattle, sheep, and goats are numer-



Reindeer

People. — Eastern Asia is inhabited by the yellow race. In the southeastern part most of the people are brown. In India and in western Asia most of the people belong to the white race. The natives of northern Asia are Mongolians, but many Russians now live there.

Helps. — Which continent is the largest? How much of the land of the world is in Asia? What part of the people of the world are in Asia? From what continents did most of the plants, animals, and people of the Philippines come? What are the highest mountains of the world? Where are they?

Describe the northern part of Asia. The eastern part. The western part. Which part of Asia is coldest? Which part is hottest?



Brown bear

ous in central Asia. In southern Asia are many strange reptiles and birds.

eastern Asia. Of southern Asia. Of the islands south of Asia. What race lives in eastern Asia? In southeastern Asia? In India and western Asia? In northern Asia?

Spell. — Tibet, Siberian, Himálayas, reptiles, elephant.

Asia

(See the map on pages 68 and 69.)

Map Questions. — What ocean is north of Asia? East? South? What continent is west? Southwest? Name a sea south of Asia. A large gulf. What sea is between Asia and Africa? What long sea is west of Asia? What two seas are between Asia and Europe? Name three seas east of Asia. What sea is southeast?

Name the three great peninsulas of southern Asia. What island is south of India? What group of islands is south of Indo-China? What group of islands is southeast of China? What islands are east of Asia?



Tiger

What ocean is east of the Philippines? What sea is southwest of Mindanao? Between the Philippines and Asia? What island is north of Luzón? To what country does it belong? What group of islands are southwest of the Philippines? Name the most important of these islands. Which is nearest the Philippines? What group of small islands is south of Mindanao? What city in Java is the capital of the Dutch East Indies? In what direction is Hongkong from where you live? Sargon? Singapore? Batavia?

Which part has the least rain? The most rain? Name the chief products of northern Asia. Of

In what part of Asia are the high mountains? In which direction do they run? What empire lies north-east of the Himálaya mountains? What city is its capital? Name two rivers of China. What country is east of China? What is its capital? What great country is in the northern part of Asia? Name three rivers that flow into the Arctic ocean. What mountains are west of Asia? To what empire does southwestern Asia belong?

What famous city is in the region east of the Mediterranean sea? What country is between the Caspian sea and the Persian gulf? What is its capital? What large country is south of the Himálayas? What city is its capital? On the delta of what large river is it situated? Name the countries of Indo-China. What peninsula is in the southern part of Indo-China? What large city is at the end of this peninsula? What strait is between the Malay peninsula and Sumatra? What small island belonging to Great Britain is south of China?

2. The Countries of Asia

The East Indies

The great archipelago between Asia and Australia is called the *East Indies*. The Philippines are really the northern part of this group. Most of the East Indies belong to the Dutch, a people of Europe, and are called the *Dutch East Indies*. The surface, climate, products, and peoples of the Dutch East Indies are much like those of the Philippines.

The most important of these islands are *Borneo*, *Sumatra*, *Java*, *Celebes*, and the *Moluccas*.

Borneo is the third largest island in the world. Some of the Moros came from Borneo. Timber, coffee, rice, pepper, and tobacco are the chief products. Northern and western Borneo belong to the British, a people of Europe.

Sumatra raises fine tobacco and has rich coal and tin mines.

The **Moluccas** or **Spice Islands** produce many spices. The Filipinos used to go to these islands with the Spaniards to fight the Dutch.



Drying coffee in Java

Java is a little larger than Luzón. Thirty million people live on Java. Much of the world's coffee comes from Java. Much rice, sugar-cane, spice, tea, and tobacco are raised there. The

people of Java, and of nearly all the other East Indies, are Malays. Most of them are Mahometans in religion, like the Moros. The Dutch have taught the Javanese to work hard, and they have fine farms. They have few schools and are not so free as the Filipinos. *Batavia*, in Java, is the capital of the Dutch East Indies.

The Dutch rule most of the East Indies. The people are Malays. Tea, coffee, and spices are the chief products.

Helps.—Where are the East Indies? To what nation do most of them belong? What are the chief islands? Which is the largest island of the East Indies. Who own Borneo? What are the chief products of Borneo? Of Sumatra? Of the Moluccas? Tell about the size of Java. The population. The products. The people. Their religion. Their schools and government. What city is the capital of the Dutch East Indies?

Spell. — Celebes, Moluccas, Batavia, Sumatra, Javanese.



A sedan chair in China

The Chinese Empire

The Chinese empire covers nearly one fourth of Asia, and one fourth of all the people in the world live in it.

Tibet is the western division of this great empire. The people live chiefly by herding sheep and cattle. *Chinese Turkestan* and *Mongolia* are desert highlands. The people are chiefly herders. *Manchuria* is a fertile region with large towns. It produces wheat, millet, and cattle.

China.—The eastern part of the Chinese empire is *China*. Most of China is a fertile lowland. The rainfall is heavy. The great river valleys of this region are the home of one fifth of the human race.

The *Yangtze river* is deep and long, and the products of the great plain of China come down this river. The *Hoangho*, or *Yellow river*, is swift and muddy. It often overflows its banks and destroys villages.

Shanghai, near the mouth of the *Yangtze river*, is a great seaport.

Canton is the largest city in Asia. Many of the Chinese in the Philippines came from *Canton*. *Victoria*, on the island of

Hongkong, has the largest ocean commerce of any city in the



Victoria and harbor at Hongkong

world. This island is ruled by the British. Victoria has a large trade with the Philippines. The capital of the Chinese empire is the city of *Peking*.

The Chinese belong to the yellow race. Most of them are farmers, and they are very industrious. Their houses are usually poor, and their villages dirty. Rice, sugar, vegetables, tea, silk, and cotton are the principal products. Beautiful *china ware* is made.

China is a very old nation. The Chinese make but little progress, because they do everything as their fathers did. They reverence their ancestors, and are ruled by an emperor.

The Chinese empire is one of the oldest and largest in the world. The Chinese people work hard. Tea and silk are the chief products. The people make little progress.

Helps. — How much of Asia does the Chinese empire cover? How many people live in this empire? Describe Tibet, its people and their occupations. Describe Mongolia and Chinese Turkestan. Describe Manchuria and its products. Tell about two great rivers of China. Tell about Shanghai. Canton. Hongkong. Peking. The chief occupation of the Chinese. The chief products of China. Why do the Chinese make but little progress?

Spell. — Yangtze, Hoangho, Shanghai, Peking, Turkestan, Manchuria.



Thousands of people live in little boats on the river at Canton

The Japanese Empire

Japan is a group of islands north of the Philippines. The area of these islands is a little more than that of the Philippines. The surface is mountainous, and the coasts are irregular. There are many volcanoes in Japan.

There are so many Japanese that nearly all the good land is cultivated. There are few horses and cattle. Much of the work is done by hand.

Japan produces much tea and silk. Rice, wheat, and other grains are raised, and silver, copper, and coal are mined. Much of the coal used in the Philippines comes from Japan. The Japanese make many beautiful things of metal, ivory, and wood. They make fine *porcelain*.



A Japanese temple

Tokio, the capital, has many temples and parks. It is one of the great cities of the world. *Yokohama* is a great seaport. *Nagasaki* is the seaport of Japan nearest to the Philippines. For hundreds of years it has traded with the Philippines. *Kobe*, *Osaka*, and *Kioto* are important commercial and manufacturing towns.

Formosa is a part of the Japanese empire. Most of the inhabitants are Chinese, but the mountain peoples are Malaysians. A part of Formosa once belonged to the Philippines.

Korea is a peninsula covered with steep hills and fertile valleys. It has rich mines. The people are like the Chinese. Korea is a kingdom, but Japan rules it.

People and History. — Most of the Japanese belong to the yellow race. For hundreds of years they did not let foreigners enter their land. In 1854 the United States made Japan allow foreigners to enter. Then the Japanese began to send their young men to Europe and to America to study. They established many schools. They bought machinery and built factories. Japan has become one of the great countries of the world. The Japanese are ruled by an emperor, called a *mikado*. They are very patriotic.



Traveling in Japan

Japan is a group of mountainous islands. The people are industrious and intelligent. Tea, silk, coal, and manufactured articles are exported.

Helps.—Where is Japan? What is the area of Japan? Describe the surface. Name the products. Name an export to the Philippines. Name some of the manufactures. What is the capital of Japan? Name four other large cities. Tell what you know about Formosa. Korea. About the people and history of Japan.

Spell.—Porcelain, Tokio, Nagasaki, Formosa, Japanese, Mikado, patriotic.

Indo-China

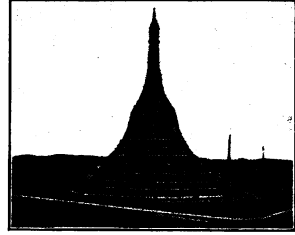
The peninsula of Indo-China is crossed from north to south by high mountain ranges. One of these mountain ranges running far to the south forms the Malay peninsula. The *Mekong* and the *Irawadi* are the chief rivers. Rice, sugar, tobacco, and spices are raised. There are several countries in Indo-China. The people belong mainly to the yellow race.

French Indo-China is ruled by France. Its chief divisions are *Tonkin*, *Anam*, *Cochin-China*, and *Cambodia*. Which of these is nearest the Philippines? *Saigon*, the capital, is a great port. Much rice is brought from Saigon to Manila.

Siam is a kingdom. The people belong chiefly to the yellow race, but many are Malaysians. *Bangkok*, the largest city of Indo-China, is the capital of Siam.

The Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States.—These are Malayan countries in the southern part of the Malay peninsula and neighboring islands.

They are ruled by the British. From this region some of the forefathers of



A temple in the Malay peninsula

the Filipinos came. The climate and products are much like those of the Philippines. Half the tin in the world comes from the Straits Settlements. *Singapore*, the capital, is a great seaport. Most steamers from Europe to China, Japan, and the Philippines, stop at Singapore.

Burma belongs to India, but the people and products are much like those of the rest of Indo-China. *Rangoon* is the most important city.

Indo-China is ruled by the French and English. The people are Mongolians and Malaysians. Singapore is a great seaport.

Helps.—Describe the surface of Indo-China. The products. What are the divisions of French Indo-China? What peninsula forms the southern part of Indo-China? Who are the

people? What is said of Saigon? Of Siam? Where are the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States? How are they ruled? Who came from there long ago? Tell about the products. About Singapore. About Burma.



A girl of Burma

Spell. — Mekong, Irawadi, Cambodia, Saigon, Bangkok, Singapore, Rangoon.

India, Southwestern Asia, and Siberia

India. — Northern India is a vast plain called *Hindustan*. Southern India is mostly a plateau called the *Dekkan*. The climate of India is hot. Sometimes it is very dry, and at other times there is much rain.

Most of the people of India are poor farmers. They raise rice, wheat, cotton, tea, tobacco, opium, and many other products.



A small town in India

In India are great coal mines. The chief manufactures are cloth, rugs, and jewelry. Large amounts of cotton, wheat, rice, and tea are exported to England, and opium is exported to China.

Calcutta, the capital, *Bombay*, and *Madras* are the largest cities. *Lucknow*, *Delhi*, and *Benares* are noted for their palaces and temples.

India has three hundred millions of people. Many of them are called *Hindus*. The Hindus belong to the white, or Caucasian,



A temple in India

race, but are brown in color. The people of India speak many languages, and are of many tribes. They are divided into *castes*, or classes. Every one must follow the occupation of his father, and no one can rise to a higher class. For this reason they make little progress.

The people of the island of *Ceylon* are very much like the people

of India. Rice, coconuts, and tea are the chief products of Ceylon.



Picking tea in Ceylon

Once there were many little kingdoms in India. Nearly two centuries ago the English became the rulers of India and of Ceylon. They have done much for these countries by giving them better government.

India is a large, hot country, with three hundred million inhabitants. Most of the people are poor farmers. Wheat, cotton, tea, and rice are exported. The country is ruled by the English.

Southwestern Asia has three plateaus. There are few rivers. The climate is dry, and much of the land is desert. Most of the people belong to the white race. The three chief countries are *Asiatic Turkey*, *Arabia*, and *Persia*.

In **Asiatic Turkey** the herding of sheep and goats is the chief occupation. Weaving rugs and shawls is an important industry. *Jerusalem* is the city where Jesus Christ was crucified.

Arabia is mostly a hot desert. Wandering tribes of *Bedowins* live in tents. They raise cattle and the famous Arabian horses. Coffee and dates are exported.

Asiatic Turkey and a large part of Arabia belong to the Turkish empire. The other part of the empire is in Europe.



A view of Jerusalem

Persia is more fertile than Arabia. The Persians raise fruits, wheat, rice, and cotton, and have many sheep and cattle. *Teheran* is the capital. The ruler of Persia is called the *shah*.

Siberia is much larger than Europe. It covers nearly one third of Asia, yet has fewer people than the Philippines. Millions of horses and cattle, and much wheat and corn, are raised in Siberia. Great forests

are found there. Siberia belongs to *Russia*, a country of Europe. The natives are of the yellow race, but most of the people are Russians. *Irkutsk* and *Tomsk* are the chief cities. *Lake Baikal* is the largest freshwater lake in Asia. The climate is very cold. The Russians have built a great railroad from St. Petersburg in Europe to Vladivostok in eastern Siberia.

Russian Turkestan is a lowland. It produces grain and cotton. The people are *Tartars*, of the yellow race.

Transcaucasia is a mountainous country belonging to Russia. Large amounts of petroleum are shipped from *Baku*.

Southwestern Asia is chiefly made up of dry plateaus. *Siberia* is a very large, cold country, with few inhabitants.

Helps.—What is northern India called? Southern India? What is said about the climate? The occupation of the people? What are the chief products? How many people are in India? To what race do most of them belong? Why do they make little progress? What is said about Ceylon? About the cities of India? Who rule India?

Describe the surface of southwestern Asia. Name the three chief countries. Of what race are the people of these countries? What is the chief occupation in Asiatic Turkey? What is manufactured? What

famous city is in Asiatic Turkey? What are the people of Arabia called? What are the products of Arabia?

Of what empire are Asiatic Turkey and Arabia a part? What are the



A school in Turkey

products of Persia? What city is the capital? What is the ruler called?

Tell about the size and the population of Siberia. What are the products? To what country does Siberia belong? To what race do the natives belong? What large lake is in Siberia? What are the chief cities? What is said of Russian Turkestan? Of Transcaucasia?

Spell.—Calcutta, Madras, Dekkan, Hindustan, Bedouins, Ceylon, Jerusalem, Teheran, Tartars.

Review Questions on Asia.—What part of all the land in the world is in Asia? What part of the people of the earth live in Asia? What mountains are in the center of Asia? What plateau north of the Himalayas? What lies next north of Tibet? What great plain is in the northern part of Asia? What lies east of Tibet? Name the peninsulas of southern Asia.

Tell about the climate of Asia.

What plants grow in the north? In the south? In the east? In the islands south of Asia? Where are there forests in Asia? Name some of the wild animals of Asia. Where are many of the tame animals found? What people live in India and in the west of Asia? In the east? In the south?

Name the chief countries of Asia in the order in which you have studied them. Which country is nearest the Philippines? What is its capital? Which is the largest of the Asiatic islands? What people live in the Dutch East Indies? What is their religion? What are the chief products? Which is the largest empire of Asia? How many people are in

it? What are the chief products of China? What is the capital? The largest city? Name the two largest rivers. To what country do Formosa and Korea belong? What is the capital of Japan? What are the chief products? What has made Japan great?

Name three countries of the peninsula of Indo-China. Name three great cities of Indo-China. How many people live in India? Who rules India? In what country is Jerusalem? For what is it famous? Name the other countries of southwestern Asia. What three countries of Asia belong to Russia? Which is the largest?

II. EUROPE

1. Europe as a Whole

Surface.—Europe, like Asia, has three mountainous peninsulas in the south. Name them. As in Asia, its highest mountains run east and west, north of these peninsulas, and a great plain slopes away from the mountains to the Arctic Ocean. Two thirds of Europe is in this great plain and in the smaller plain that lies west of the Alps.

Coasts.—The coasts of Europe are very irregular. This gives many good harbors, and Europe has a great ocean commerce.

Climate.—The mountains of Europe cool the hot winds that

blow from the torrid zone. Therefore the summers of northern Europe are not very hot. The winters there are cold. In the southern part of Europe the climate is warm in the summer and mild in the winter, because the mountains shut out the cold winds from the north. The winds from the ocean bring much rain to western Europe, but eastern Europe has a dry climate.

Agricultural Products.—Wheat and rye are the principal grains of Europe. Famous grapes and wines are produced. From beets much sugar is made. The production of beet sugar has low-



RELIEF MAP OF EUROPE

ered the price of cane sugar in the Philippines. Tobacco, flax,¹ and silk are raised in some parts of Europe.

Wild Animals.—There are not many wild animals in Europe, because there are not many great forests. The bear, reindeer, wild



Polar bear

pig, and wolf are found. There are many fish in the waters near the coast.

Industries.—Europe is the greatest manufacturing region in the world. Many kinds of beautiful and useful articles are made in Europe. The manufactured products are sold in all parts of the earth. There is much farming, but not enough food is raised to feed the people. Much grain and meat are brought from America and Australia.

People.—Europe contains four hundred millions of people—one fourth of all the people in the world. They belong mostly to the white race.

Northern Europe has cold winters, and southern Europe is warm. Europe has good harbors

¹ A fine cloth called linen is made from the fiber of flax.

and a great ocean commerce. Manufacturing is the chief occupation. The population numbers four hundred millions, and nearly all belong to the white race.

Helps.—Name three ways in which Europe is like Asia. Name the three peninsulas of southern Europe. How much of the surface of Europe is in the northern and western plain? What kind of coast has Europe? What advantage does a coast of this kind give a country? Describe the climate of northern Europe. Of southern Europe. Of western Europe. Of eastern Europe. Name the agricultural products of Europe. What is said about beet sugar? Name the wild animals of Europe. What is the chief occupation? What is said about farming? How many people live in Europe? To what race do they belong?

Spell.—Alps, seals, whales, regions.

Europe

(See map on page 83.)

Map Questions.—What ocean is west of Europe? North? What three large seas south? What continent east? What mountains east of Europe? Southeast? What mountains in the central part of southern Europe? What three peninsulas on the south of Europe?

What great country occupies the northeastern part of Europe? What city is its capital? Name four rivers of Russia that flow south. What river flows into the White Sea? Into the Gulf of Riga? Name two Russian lakes. What sea west of Russia? What river flows into the Baltic sea? What gulf is between Russia and Sweden?

What two countries in northwestern Europe? Name their capitals. What country south of Norway and Sweden? What is its capital? What sea west of Denmark? What country southeast of Denmark? What is its capital? What two small countries west of the German Empire? Name their capitals. What islands northwest of Holland and Belgium? What city in England is the capital of the British empire? What is the capital of Scotland? Of Ireland? What great seaport is on the west coast of England? What country south of the British Isles? What city is its capital?

What two countries occupy the southwestern peninsula of Europe? Name their capitals. What mountains between France and Spain? What small mountainous country is east of France? The highest mountain in Europe is in this country. What is its name? What river runs north from the Alps mountains to the North sea? Southwest to the Gulf of Lyon? Southeast to the Adriatic sea? East to the Black sea?

What country southeast of Switzerland? What is its capital? What country east of Switzerland? What is its capital? Name three small countries south of Austria-Hungary. What sea is southeast of Italy? What country is east of the Ionian sea? What is its capital? What sea east of Greece? What country north and east of this sea? What is its capital? On what strait is Constantinople situated?

2. The Countries of Europe

Russia and the Northwestern Countries

Russia.—This country is as large as the rest of Europe. The whole country is a vast plain, and farming is the chief occupation. Wheat, flax, and rye are the great crops. Many cattle, sheep, and horses are raised. Wheat and petroleum are the chief exports.

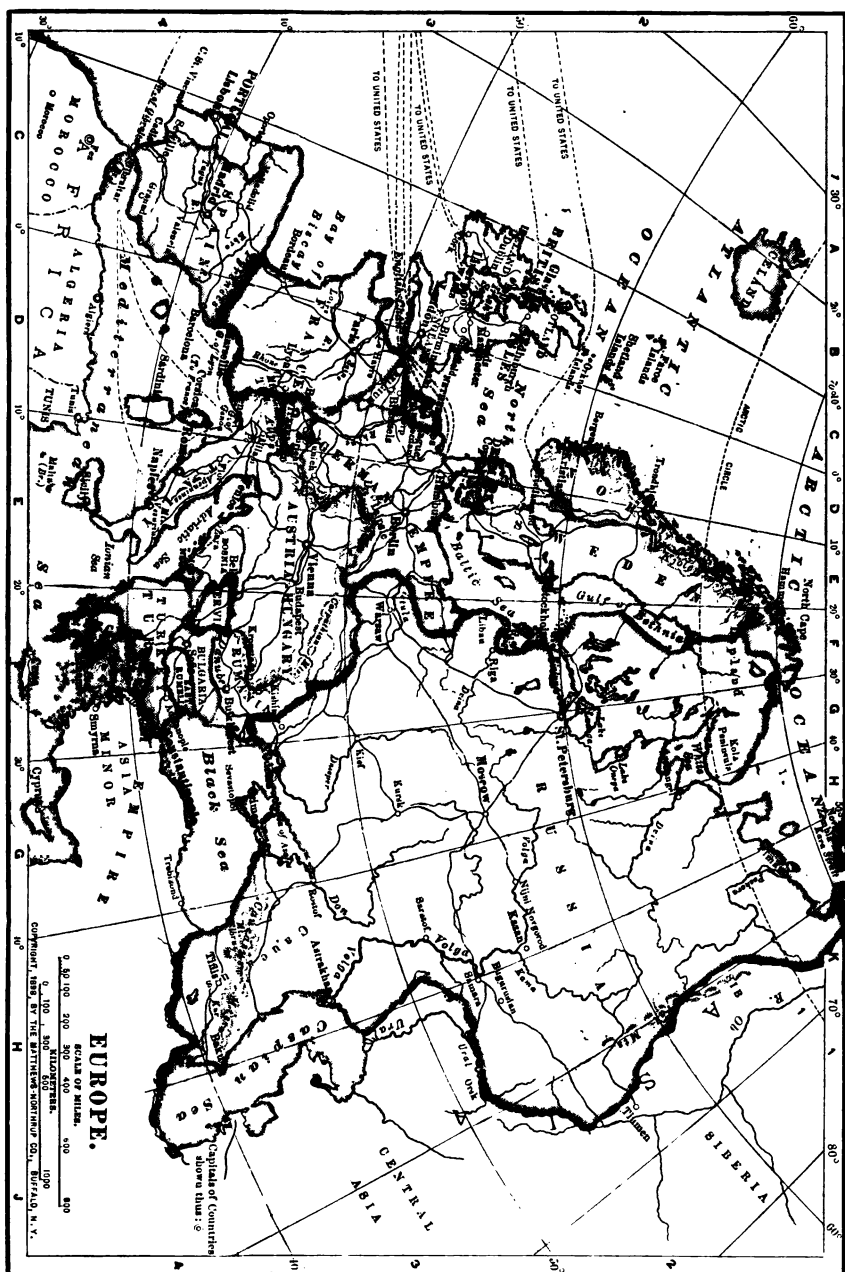


A view in Moscow

The most important cities are *Odessa*, in the south, *Moscow*, in the interior, and *St. Petersburg*, the capital, in the north. *St. Petersburg* is farther north than any other large city in the world.

Russia is an empire. The ruler is called the *czar*. Most of the people are poor and ignorant, and have little part in the government.

Norway and Sweden.—These countries are full of mountains



and forests, and have a cold climate. The people of the two countries are much alike. Norway sends lumber to other parts of Europe, and much iron is mined in Sweden. There is much fishing, but little farming in these countries. Why? Both Norway and Sweden are kingdoms.



A view in Norway

Denmark. — This little country owns the islands of Iceland and Greenland. Greenland is the largest island in the world. The people of Denmark are called Danes. They are sailors, fishermen, and farmers. Four fifths of the land is cultivated. Denmark is a kingdom, but the people have much freedom.

The Danes are relatives of the inhabitants of Norway and Sweden. The people of all these countries are brave and intelligent. Long ago they were famous sailors and fighters. They conquered England and northern France, and discovered America

many hundreds of years before Columbus lived.

Russia is a vast plain. Most of the people are ignorant farmers. The people of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark have been famous sailors.

Helps. — How large is Russia? What part of this empire is in Asia? What is the chief occupation of the people? The products? Name the three chief cities. What is said of the government? Of the people? Describe the surface of Norway and Sweden. What are the products? What kind of government have they? What two islands belong to Denmark? What occupations have the people? What kind of government has Denmark? For what are the people of northwestern Europe famous in history?

Spell. — Moscow, St. Petersburg, Sweden, Denmark, Iceland.



People from the most northern part of Europe

The German Empire and Austria-Hungary

Northern Germany is a plain across which most of the rivers run to the north. Which way,

then, does the land slope? In the south there are mountains with mines of coal, iron, and zinc.



A view on the Rhine

The valley of the Rhine river produces famous grapes and wines. Rye, potatoes, and beets are important crops. Germany is a great manufacturing country. Toys for children in all parts of the world are made in Germany. Many cannon and other things made from iron are manufactured there.

Some of the most famous schools and universities of the world are in Germany. The Germans are fine musicians and artists. *Berlin*, the capital, is famous for its beautiful buildings and streets, and its great



One of the gates of Berlin

university. *Hamburg* is a great commercial port. *Leipsic* is the greatest book market of Europe.

Germany is an empire made of small kingdoms. It is noted for its schools, manufactures, and art.

Austria-Hungary.—The empire of Austria-Hungary is a union of two countries. Most of the Austrians are Germans in race and speech. In Hungary there are several peoples, most of whom belong to the yellow race. The people of the different parts of the empire often quarrel. Why?

The products of Austria are like those of Germany. There is also much tobacco grown. The



A street in Vienna

government raises and sells the tobacco just as the government once did in the Philippines.

Vienna, the capital of Austria-Hungary, is very large, and is one of the most beautiful cities in the world. Fine furniture is made in *Vienna*, and some of it is sent to the Philippines.

Hungary is less hilly than *Austria*. It has rolling, grassy plains on which great herds of horses feed. Wheat, tobacco, and grapes are other important products. *Budapest* is the capital.

Austria-Hungary is inhabited by several peoples. Most of them are Germans. They are farmers and manufacturers.

Helps. — Describe the surface of Germany. Name some agricultural products. Some products of the mines. What is said of the manufactures? Of the schools? For what is Berlin famous? Hamburg? Leipsic? Who are the Austrians? The Hungarians? What are the products of Austria? What does the government raise and sell? What is the chief city of Aus-

tria? What is said of it? Name a manufactured article that is sent to the Philippines from Vienna. Describe the surface of Hungary. The products.

Spell. — Austria, Hungary, Vienna, Hamburg, Leipsic.



Swiss children

Switzerland and the Low Countries

Switzerland is a country of mountains and lakes. Most of the Swiss live in the grassy mountain valleys. They raise cattle and make famous wood carvings, fine watches, and silks.

Because of its beautiful scenery, more than a million and a half people visit Switzerland every year. Taking care of these travelers is a very important occupation. The two greatest



Zurich

cities are *Zurich* and *Geneva*. *Berne* is the capital. Switzerland is a very old republic.

Switzerland is a small mountain republic. The people live by raising cattle, by manufactures, and by caring for travelers.



Scene in Holland

Holland is often called *The Netherlands*; that means "the lowlands." A part of the country is below the level of the sea. What do you think keeps out the water?

Two thirds of the land is cultivated. Cattle raising is one of the chief occupations.

Holland has many people in a small country. It is less than one third as large as Luzón, yet it



A little Dutch girl

has more inhabitants. It is a kingdom, but the people have much power. They are like the Germans in race. The Hollanders are often called the Dutch. There are many more people in the Dutch colonies than in Holland. Where are some of these colonies?

Rotterdam is a great port. *The Hague* is the capital. Here a court meets that judges between nations.

Holland is a small but famous country. Its people have great colonies in Asia. They rule most of the brown race.

Belgium is flat and low, like Holland. It is the most thickly populated country of Europe. It is about one fourth as large as Luzón, but has nearly as many people as all the Philippines.

All of Belgium is like a garden. Grain and vegetables are grown

and much flax. Fine linen cloth and laces are made from the flax fiber. In the south are mines of coal and iron. *Brussels*, the capital, and *Antwerp*, are great cities.

Belgium is a kingdom. The Kongo State, in Africa, is a colony ruled by the king of Belgium.

Belgium is like Holland, but has more manufactures.

Helps.—*Switzerland.*—Describe the surface of Switzerland. What do the people raise? What do they manufacture? Name another occupation. Why do people visit Switzerland? What are the chief cities? What kind of a government has Switzerland?

Holland.—What is another name for Holland? Describe the surface. What is one of the chief occupations? How large is Holland? What is the population? What are the people called? Name two of the cities. What is said of the government?

Belgium.—Describe the surface. What is said of the population? Of the people? Name the products. The large cities. What kind of a government has Belgium? What colony in Africa is ruled by the king of Belgium?

S p e l l .—**D u t c h ,**
Netherlands,
Hague. Amsterdam, Brussels, Antwerp.



A woman of Belgium spinning

France

The French call their country "beautiful France." It is about twice as large as the Philippines. It has a moist climate, and its soil is the richest of western Europe. France is well drained by rivers and canals. Most of the country is a rolling plain.¹ The products of this plain are like those of Germany. Grapes and the olive flourish in the south. Wine and oil, two great exports of France, are made from them. France makes more wine than any other country.

The French are famous in music and art. They make beautiful silks, laces, and pottery. Coal and iron are mined and fine machinery is manufactured.



A public garden in Paris

Paris, the capital, is the most beautiful large city in the world. It is the third of all cities in size. The finest theaters in the world are found in Paris. *Marseilles*

¹ A rolling plain is a plain that has gentle slopes and small hills.

and *Havre* are seaports with a great ocean commerce. Most of the copra of the Philippines is



A street in Paris

sent to *Marseilles*. *Lyons* is the second city of France. More silk is sold here than in any other city in the world.

France has colonies in every continent, except Australia, and in many islands of the sea. There is a great French colony near the Philippines. What is it?

France is a republic. It is the only great republic in Europe.

France is famous for manufactures and art. It has colonies in five continents.

Helps. — What do the French call their country? How large is France? What is said of the climate and soil of France? What are some of the products? For what are the French famous? What do they make? What is mined? Name an important manufactured article. What is the capital of France? How large is Paris? For what is it famous? Name two seaports. For what is Lyons famous?

Spell. — *Marseilles*, *Havre*, *Lyons*, theater.

Spain and Portugal

The *Spanish peninsula* is a high plateau with many mountain ranges. Much of the plateau has little rain. Most of the people live along the coast and in the river valleys.

The climate of southern Spain is one of the warmest in Europe. Hot winds come from Africa. The mountains keep away the cold winds from the north. In the north and west, the climate is moist and equable.

There are great herds of sheep and goats. Olives, oranges, and



Orange trees at Cordova

grapes are plentiful. There are rich mines of copper, lead, iron, and mercury. The most valuable mines are those of mercury. More of this metal is produced in Spain than in any other country.

Madrid, the capital of Spain, is near the center of the plateau.

Madrid has fine pictures and palaces, but few manufactures.



Palace of the king of Spain

Barcelona is the greatest commercial city of Spain. *Cadiz* is a great seaport. *Seville* is the city from which Magellan sailed for the Philippines.

The products of *Portugal* are much like those of Spain. Cork and wines are the chief exports. *Lisbon*, the capital, and *Oporto* are the chief cities. The Spaniards and the Portuguese are much alike in race and language, but the common people have little education.

History and Government.—Spain and Portugal are kingdoms. A few hundred years ago they were among the most powerful nations. Their sailors were famous. Magellan, a Portuguese, sailing in Spanish ships, found the Philippines. Spain and Portugal once had as colonies nearly all of North and South America, and parts of Asia and Africa. They have lost most of their colonies.

Spain and Portugal once had great colonies, but have lost them. The common people are industrious, but have little education.

Helps. — What is said of the people of Spain and Portugal? Of the surface of the Spanish peninsula? Of the climate of southern Spain? Of northern and western Spain? What are the products of Spain? What mines are in Spain? What is the capital? Name three other cities. What are the products of Portugal? The two chief cities? What kind of governments have Spain and Portugal? Tell something of their history.

Spell. — Portuguese, Seville, mercury, powerful.

Italy and Greece

Italy is a warm and fertile peninsula. It is a little smaller than the Philippines, but has four times as many people. In the northern part of Italy are high mountains. From these northern mountains another range runs through the peninsula to the island of Sicily, far to the south. In the northeast is the broad, fertile valley of the *Po* river, and on the west is a coastal plain. Italy has a



Farming in Italy

long sea-coast, but has few ships, because there are few good harbors.

Cattle are raised in northern Italy. Rice, fruits, and silk are important products. Italy is the second country of the world in the production of wine.



Milan cathedral

Rome is the capital. It was built nearly three thousand years ago. The Pope lives at *Rome*. The finest ruins of Europe are found there. Two thousand years ago the Italians ruled nearly all the civilized world.



Naples and Vesuvius

Naples is the largest city of Italy and the greatest in commerce. Near *Naples* is *Vesuvius*, a famous volcano.

Venice is a city built on many islands, and its people go about in



A street in Venice

boats. Columbus, who discovered America, was born in *Genoa*.

Italy has a warm climate and a large population. Fruits, silk, and wine are exported. Rome was once the capital of a world empire. *Italy* is famous for its art.

Greece. — The kingdom of Greece is a mountainous peninsula. Grapes, figs, and olives are the chief products. Long ago Greece was a great empire; now she has lost most of her lands and power. *Athens*, the capital, is famous for its ruins of great temples. Much of the art and learning of Europe came from Greece.

Greece is mountainous. It was once a great empire. *Athens* was famous for art and learning.

Helps. — *Italy.* — What kind of a climate has Italy? Compare Italy with the Philippines in size. In population. Where are the mountains?

The valley of the Po? A coastal plain? What is said of the seacoast and harbors? Name the chief products of Italy. What city is the capital? Who lives at Rome? Why is Rome famous in history?

What is the largest city in Italy? Name other cities. How does Venice differ from other cities? Who was born at Genoa? For what is Italy famous? To what country do many Italians go?

Greece. — Describe the surface of Greece. What are the products? Tell about the history of Greece. What city is the capital? For what is it famous? What has Europe obtained from Greece?

Spell. — Naples, Venice, Genoa, Italians, Athens.



Ruins of a beautiful temple in Athens

The Turkish Empire

The Turks came into Europe from Asia. They now rule lands in Asia, Africa, and Europe. What country of the Turkish empire in Asia have you studied? The Turks are Mahometans. Nearly all the other people of Europe are Christians.

In European Turkey the soil is fertile, and farming is the principal occupation; but the government is bad, and the land is poorly cultivated. The ruler is called



A mosque at Constantinople

the *sultan*. The capital, *Constantinople*, is a beautiful city. Why has it a fine situation for commerce?

The Turks are Mahometans. Farming is the chief occupation in European Turkey. The government is bad.

Helps. — What is the religion of the Turks? Their chief business? In what continents do they rule lands? What is the ruler called? What city is the capital?

Spell. — European, Constantinople, situation, business, commerce.

Great Britain

The *British Isles* include England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland. Their area is a little more than that of the Philippines.

Forty millions of the white race live in the British Isles. Most of them are *English*. There are no very high mountains. The great forests have been cut down.

The British empire is the greatest that the world has ever seen. One fifth of all the land, and one fifth of all the people in the world, belong to the British empire. In Asia, Great Britain rules India and some smaller countries. Nearly half of North America and all of Australia belong to her. Many parts of Africa are British. How did the British get this great empire?



One of the palaces of the king of England

Situation. — One reason why the British empire has become so great is because the British Isles are surrounded by the ocean. Many of the people were sailors and fishermen. These men became the discoverers and conquerors of new lands.

Products. — Another cause of the growth of Great Britain is

the nature of her products. The climate is moist, but the soil is not so fertile as that of some countries. There is some farming, but not enough to support so many people. But there are great mines of coal and iron. The coal and iron and manufactures of iron are sent all over the world in British ships. The British build many steel warships and make many guns. With these Great Britain gained and holds her empire. The British have more ships than any other people.

Men. — Besides these things, a great country must have industrious and intelligent men. England has such men. Many great inventions, such as the railway engine, were made by Englishmen, and old and famous universities and schools are in England.



Ships at Liverpool

Cities. — Great Britain is, then, a manufacturing country. The weaving of cotton and of woollen cloth is one of her chief industries. *Leeds* and *Manchester* are the cities where most of the cloth

is made. *Liverpool*, the second largest city in Great Britain, is a great commercial port.

London, the capital, is the largest city in the world. There are seven millions of people in and near London. More ships go to that city than to any other port in the world. Much of the Philippine sugar and tobacco is sent to London. The people of London own mines, ships, and railroads in almost every country in the world.

Glasgow is the largest city of Scotland. More steamships are made in *Glasgow* than in any other city. *Edinburgh* is a famous city.



A house in Ireland

Ireland is a poor country. Millions of Irish have gone to the United States. *Dublin* and *Belfast* are the chief cities.

The British empire is the greatest in the world. Its situation and products, and the intelligence and industry of its people, have made it great.

Helps. — How large are the British Isles? Name them. How many people have they? Of what race are the people? Describe the surface of Great Britain. How large is the British empire? How many people are in it? Name some of the countries of the world that belong to Great Britain. Name three things that helped to make the British empire great.

What is the chief industry in England? Name two cloth-weaving cities. A great commercial city. The largest city in Great Britain. What is said about London? Name two Scotch cities. What is said about the people of Ireland? Name some Irish cities.

Spell. — Leeds, Manchester, Glasgow, Edinburgh, conqueror.

Review Questions on Europe. — How many people in Europe? Of what

race are they? Name the countries of Europe in the order in which you have studied them. What countries of Europe have a cold climate? Warm climate? What is the largest city of Europe? The second largest? What city is the greatest silk market in the world? In what country are many toys made? Where are many watches made? In what country is the most wine produced? Which country is famous for its universities? Which country is very low? Which country is very mountainous? Name two republics in Europe. In which city does the Pope live? From what city did Magellan sail? Of what country is the *czar* the ruler? The *sultan*?

Which is the greatest empire of the world? What made it great? Which country of Europe conquered the Philippines?

III. NORTH AMERICA

1. North America as a Whole

Surface. — A great plain extends from the *Gulf of Mexico* to the *Arctic ocean*. It is one of the largest plains in the world. Near the center of this plain are the Great Lakes. On its west is the *western highland*. The *Rocky mountains* are its chief mountain system. West of the highland lie the *Cascade*, *Sierra Nevada*, and *Sierra Madre* ranges. Then comes the *Pacific coastal plain*.

East of the great plain is the *eastern highland*. It consists of

several plateaus and the *Appalachian mountains*. East of the Appalachians is the *Atlantic coastal plain*.

Plants. — Near the Arctic ocean no plants of value grow. Between the frozen land and the Great Lakes are vast forests. The central part of the Great Plain produces all kinds of grain, especially wheat, corn, and oats. In the southern part cotton, sugar, tobacco, and rice grow.

In the most southerly part of the continent are great forests of



RELIEF MAP OF NORTH AMERICA

hard woods and tropical fruits. Many plants were brought to the Philippines from this region.

Animals. — In the north lives the great polar bear, as white as snow. The musk ox and the

reindeer also live in this cold region. Farther south the great grizzly bear and the black bear live in the mountains. East of



Musk ox

the Mississippi few large wild animals except deer are found. In the Western

Highland there are bears, pumas, or mountain lions, wild sheep with great horns, antelope, and many deer.

The seas and rivers of North America abound in fish.



Wild sheep

People.— Before the white men came from Europe the Indian or the red race, lived in America. Now most of the 100,000,000 people are of the white race and speak English. Their forefathers came from Europe about four hundred years ago. They rule the other races of the continent. They have many fine cities, churches, and schools. They mine great quantities of coal, iron, silver, gold, and copper. They have great manufactures of all kinds,

many railroads, and a great commerce. Most of the inhabitants live in the southern part of the north temperate zone.

North America has a great central plain and an eastern and a western highland. Valuable minerals and metals are mined. Most of the people are white and speak English.



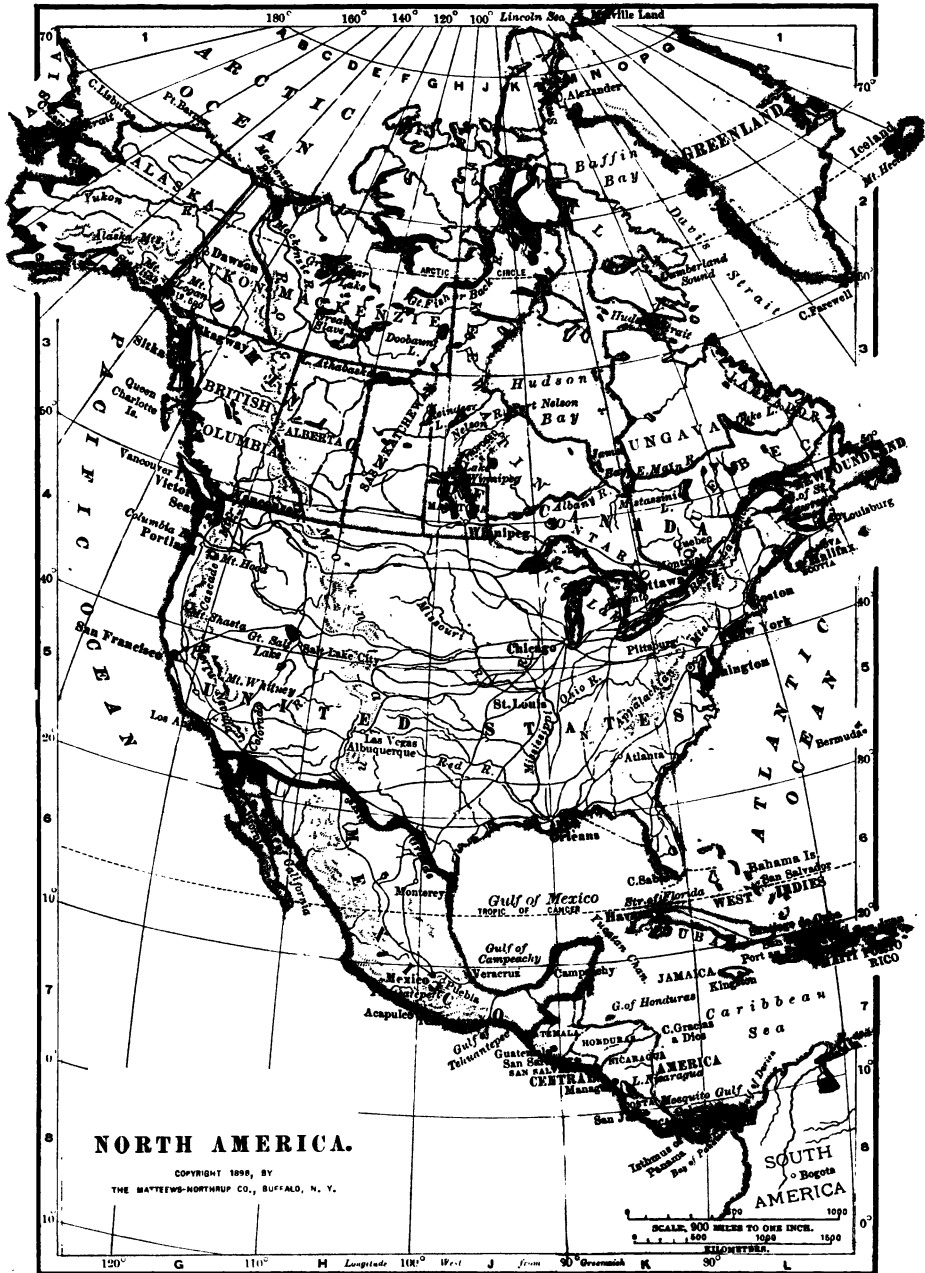
Grizzly bear

Helps.— Describe the surface of the central part of North America

between the Arctic ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. What lies near the center of the Great Plain? What is west of the Great Plain? East of the Great Plain? Where are the coastal plains? What plants grow north of the Great Lakes? What are the products of the central plain? Of the southern plain? Of the eastern plain? Of the western plain? Of the southern plateau?



A North American schoolhouse



Of what races are the people of North America? What is the population? In what part do most of the white people live? What do these people do?

North America

(See map on page 97.)

Map Questions. — What ocean is north of North America? East of North America? West of North America? What large island is north-east of North America? What group of islands is southeast? What continent is close to North America on the northwest? What continent is south of North America?

What large country in the northern part of North America? What is its capital? What country is in the central part of it? What city is its capital? What country is south of the United States? Name its capital.

What part of North America lies south of Mexico? Of what country is Alaska a part?

What strait is between Alaska and Asia? What bay is between North America and Greenland? What strait? What large bay is east of the Dominion of Canada? What gulf is south of the United States? What sea is between the West Indies and South America? What isthmus connects North and South America? Name five islands of the West Indies.

Name two mountain ranges in the western part of North America. What mountains in the eastern part? How many Great Lakes are there? What river flows northeast from the Great Lakes? What great river flows south through the central plain? Name three branches of this river. What river in Alaska? Name two rivers in the western part of the United States.

2. The Countries of North America

The three great countries of North America are *Canada*, the *United States*, and *Mexico*. Canada is a part of the British empire. The United States and Mexico are republics.

The United States of America

Surface. — More than half the country is low, level land. The *Pacific coast* is a narrow plain. The mountains of this coast are near the sea.

East of the *Pacific Coast range* rise the snowy peaks of the *Sierra Madre* and *Cascade mountains*. They form the western border of the *Rocky mountain highland*. For hundreds of miles to the east of the Cascade mountains lies a high plateau, broken by mountains and deep valleys. The *Columbia* and the *Colorado* rivers cross this plateau.

This region contains a few fertile valleys, but much of it is covered with barren rocks and sandy deserts. Many of the lakes are salt. The eastern edge of this highland is about a mile above the level of the sea. From there the land falls away very slowly toward the great *Mississippi river*.

The *Mississippi valley* is

nearly 2000 kilometers (1250 miles) wide. The western part of this valley is called the *great plains*, or *western plains*. The land on these plains is good for grazing, but not for agriculture, because there is little rain.

The central part of the valley is a vast lowland. On the north, east, and south are forests. South and west of the Great Lakes the grassy plains are called "prairies." The soil of these prairies is deep and rich, and some of the largest crops of grain in the world are raised here.

The *eastern highland* abounds in coal, iron, and petroleum, and has large forests of hardwood trees. The *Atlantic coastal plain* is low and sandy. Along this coast are many great bays and good harbors. There are five great lakes and thousands of smaller ones.

Climate. — The climate of the United States is temperate. There are cold winters in the north, and warm summers both in the north and in the south. Rain falls most abundantly in the eastern part of the country. The western plains and highland are dry. In the southwest there are great deserts where it is very hot. The United States is so large, and has such vast moun-

tain ranges, that every kind of climate is found there.

Products. — The United States produces more corn, cotton, and tobacco than any other country. It cuts more lumber, mines more coal and metals, and produces more petroleum than any other country. One third of all the manufactures of the world are made in the United States. One half of all the railroads of the world are in the United States. It is richer than any other country, and its people earn much more each year than those of any other country.



A room in an American house

People and History. — The white people of the United States came from Europe about four hundred years ago. Most of the first settlers came from England. They settled on the Atlantic coast. In 1776 they became independent and formed a new

country. The Appalachian mountains, the fear of the Indians, and the lack of roads, long kept the people on the eastern coast. At length they settled the country from ocean to ocean.

They bought or conquered the land of the Indians. The

central part of the country they bought from France. Most of the southwestern part they took from Mexico by war and purchase.

The population of the United States is about eighty millions. It is about thirty times as large as the Philippines, and has ten times as many people.

Government. — The United States is made up of forty-seven states. Each state has a governor and a government of its own. The *state legislature* is a body of men, elected by the people, who make laws for their own state. At *Washington*, the capital of the country, is the *central* or *federal*,

government for *all* the states. The highest official of the federal government is the *President*. He is

chosen by all the people once every four years.

Congress, the body elected to make laws for the whole country, meets in *Washington*. A

“*terri-*

tory” is a part of the United States ruled directly by the federal government. Alaska and the Hawaiian Islands are territories of the United States. The Philippines are a *possession* or *dependency*, of the United States.

The United States has a temperate climate, and great, fertile plains. It is the richest of all countries because of its agriculture, mines, forests, manufactures, and commerce. A fine climate and rich soil, with industry, education, and free government, have made it great. Each state has a government, and there is a federal government for all the states.



The Capitol building at Washington

Helps. — What are the three great countries of North America? How much of the United States is lowland? Describe the surface of the western highland. What two great rivers in it (see map)? Toward what great river does the eastern side of this highland slope? How wide is the Mississippi valley? Where in this valley are there forests? Prairies? What are found in the eastern highland? What is said about the Atlantic coastal plain?

What kind of climate has the United States? Where does the most rain fall? Where are there deserts? From what country mainly did the white people come to America? When? Where did they settle? What three things kept them from settling earlier in the West? When did the United States become independent? What can you say of the government of each state? Of the federal government? What city is the capital of the United States? What is Congress? How is the President chosen? For how long? What territories has the United States? What dependencies?

Spell. — Cascade, Colorado, Mississippi, federal, Congress, Washington.

The Groups of States

(See map on inside of back cover of this book.)

There are five groups of states, the *New England*, the *Middle Atlantic*, the *Central*, the *South-ern*, and the *Western states*.

The New England States

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

Surface. — The six states east of the *Hudson* river are called the

New England states. Can you tell why? The surface of this group is hilly. There are many lakes and short rivers. Most of the rivers have falls and run swiftly. For what can they be used? There are many bays and good harbors.



In the mountains of New England

Commerce. — This part of the country is nearest Europe. Many large vessels carry goods from the ports of New England across the Atlantic. We can see that on this coast there must be many fishermen and sailors.

Lumbering. — There are many ships built, because there are large forests, especially in the state of Maine. The largest wooden ships in the world were built in Maine.

Manufacturing. — Most great ships are made of iron and steel, and many of them are made in New England. The people there make machinery, and send it to all parts of the world. There are many factories for making

small iron articles, like nails, tools, and firearms. New England makes more cotton cloth and leather shoes than any other part of the United States.



Where cloth is woven

Farming. — There are many small farms in New England. Vegetables, eggs, butter, and milk are produced. In the valley of the *Connecticut* river much tobacco is grown.

Cities. — *Boston*, the capital of Massachusetts, is the largest city of New England. It is the second most important seaport in the United States. The manufactures of New England, and cattle and grain from the west, are sent from Boston to Europe and to other countries.

Harvard University, the largest and oldest university in the United States, is at Cambridge, near Boston. More than four thousand students attend this university.

The New England states are hilly. They have fine harbors and many ships. They have many factories, and some great universities.

Helps. — Name the five groups of states. Describe the surface of the New England states. Name these states. What is said of the coast? Of the commerce? Of lumbering? Of manufacturing? Name some of the manufactures of New England. What are the farm products? What is the chief city? What is shipped from Boston? What famous university is near Boston?

Spell. — Firearms, leather, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Harvard.

The Middle Atlantic States

New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Surface. — The mountains of this group of states are higher, and the rivers larger, than those of the New England group. Name the three great bays along the coast.



Loading hay

Products. — In the northern part of this group, grain, hay, fruits, and vegetables are raised. In the southern part much corn and tobacco are grown. The mountains of these states have rich coal and iron mines. They furnish material for many fac-



Copyright, 1905, by Irving Underhill.

A view of the business part of New York City

tories, and manufacturing is the chief occupation of these states.

New York State is called the "Empire State," because it is so great and rich. This state is larger than Luzón. It has nearly as many people as the Philippines, and far more wealth.

New York City is the largest city in the United States, and the second largest city in the world. It has about 3,500,000 inhabitants, and is the greatest manufacturing city in America. New York has a good harbor, and many wharves and ships.



One of the great bridges in New York City

The products of the rich Central states are sent there by way of the Great Lakes, the Erie canal, and the Hudson river. Many

railroads bring manufactures from smaller cities to New York. There the goods are loaded upon ships and sent to all parts of



A large engine in a factory

the world. Because of its manufactures and commerce, New York has become the greatest city of the Western Hemisphere. By and by it will become the greatest in the world.

Philadelphia is a great manufacturing city. Many ships and railway engines are made there. *Baltimore* is a great port and commercial city. *Pittsburg* is the center of the iron industry. *Washington* is the capital of the country. The government

buildings are among the finest in the world. Thousands of people who do the work of the government live in Washington. The most important laws for the Philippines are made in Washington by Congress.

The Middle Atlantic states have many factories and a great commerce. New York is the second greatest city in the world. Philadelphia and Baltimore are important commercial cities. Washington is the capital of the United States.

Helps. — What group of states is next west of the New England states? Name them. What is said of the surface of this group? Of the coastline? What are the agricultural products? The products of the mines? What state is called the "Empire State"? Why? What is said about the size of New York City? Of its manufactures? Why has New York a great commerce? Name two manufactures of Philadelphia. Why is Pittsburg important? Why is Washington great? What is done in Washington that is of importance to the Philippines?

Spell. — New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington.

The Central States

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, South Dakota, and North Dakota.

These states lie in the great central plain between the Appalachian and the Rocky mountains. This group of states con-

tains half the people of the United States and produces most of the food of the country. Large amounts of wheat, corn, and oats, and many cattle, sheep,



Herding cattle on the western plains

and hogs are raised. Coal is abundant, and there are many factories, railroads, and large cities. Forests cover the northern part of some of these states. The largest furniture factories in the world are in Michigan. Many ships, both of wood and iron, are made on the shores of the Great Lakes.

Corn is the greatest crop of the United States, and Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska form the great corn belt. Large numbers of cattle, hogs, horses, and sheep are raised in these states.

The part of the Central states that lies west of the Mississippi river is the greatest wheat-producing region in the world. Wheat is the most valuable of grains. The United States sends much wheat to Europe and Asia.

In the far western part of the United States the climate is too dry for wheat to grow well. Here are the great plains where millions of cattle, sheep, and horses are raised.

A large amount of coal is mined in the eastern states of this group. Along the shores of *Lake Superior* are the largest iron mines in

the world and also great copper mines. The deepest mine in the world is there. It goes down into the earth more than 1500 meters (nearly one mile).

Chicago is the greatest city of the Central states and the second greatest in the United States. It has large factories. Thousands of ships come to it from the ports of the Great Lakes. Railroads bring much of the wheat and many of the cattle and hogs of the Central states to Chicago. Great numbers of cattle are killed in Chicago. Their meat is sent to all parts of the world.

St. Louis is the second city of the Central states in size and importance. It is at the junction of two great rivers. Name them. It is also a great railroad center. Horses, wool, wheat, corn, to-

bacco, and beer are its chief exports.

Cincinnati and *Cleveland* are great manufacturing cities. *Minneapolis* is noted for its flour mills.



A business street in Chicago

The Central states are the great wheat and corn producing region. They lead in cattle raising, and produce much coal, iron, and copper. This is the most important group of states.

Helps. — Where are the Central states? Name them. How many people live in them? What do they raise? What is said of factories and railroads? What covers part of the northern region? Name the great corn-producing states. Where is the wheat-growing section? What are raised in the western states of this group? What mines are near Lake Superior?

What is the largest city of this group? What has made it a great

city? What is the second city of the Central states? What has made it great? What are its exports? Name three other important cities.

Spell. — Chicago, Minneapolis.

The Southern States

North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Kentucky.

The Appalachian mountains run through several of the Southern states. The land slopes gently east and south from the mountains in a wide plateau. Then comes a low plain that runs along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.



A cotton field

In the southeast part of the group are vast forests of pine trees. Much lumber is exported. The southern group is a farming country. Yet there are many manufactures because there is much coal and iron. Cotton is the chief crop. Besides cotton, sugar-cane, rice, corn, and some wheat, are raised in these states. In the southern part of the group many fruits are grown.

The finest rice farms in the world are in Texas and Louisiana. In the Philippines one rice farmer can cultivate by his own labor less than one hectare of rice land a year. In the rice fields of Texas and Louisiana, with the help of machinery and irrigation, one man can cultivate fifty hectares of rice land a year.

Most of the people of this group are white, but there are about 9,000,000 Negroes. Their forefathers came from Africa as slaves. Now all the Negroes are free.

New Orleans is the largest city of the Southern states. The commerce of the Mississippi river passes through this city. Ocean steamers can come up the river to New Orleans. Much cotton is exported.

The Southern states produce cotton, rice, sugar, and many cattle. They have fine mines of coal and iron.



Loading cotton at New Orleans

Helps.—Are the Southern states in the southeast or the southwest part of the country? What mountains run through many of them? What lies between the mountains and the coastal plain? What is the chief occupation of the people of this group? The chief crop? Name four other great crops. Where are the best rice farms in the world? How much rice land can one farmer in the Philippines cultivate without the help of machinery? How much in the Southern states with the help of machinery? How many Negroes are in the Southern states? What is the chief city of this group?

Spell.—Southern, sugar-cane, irrigation, New Orleans.

The Western States

Rocky Mountain Section.—Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, and New Mexico.

Pacific Coast Section.—California, Oregon, Washington.

The Western states form the largest of all the groups. One third of all the land in the United States is in this group.



Snow-capped mountains

Few people live there. This is partly because there are many mountains and deserts, and partly because these states were the last to be settled.

The Indians.—Many of the American Indians live in the states of this group. Very few of them now live by hunting and fishing. They are farmers or sheep raisers, or live by making baskets, mats, or blankets. Many of them are fed and clothed by the government for their lands.



Indians in New Mexico

Rocky Mountain Section.—There is little good farming land in the Rocky Mountain section. The soil is fertile, but there is little rain. Most of this section is a high and dry plateau. The great mountain ranges on the west cut off the rain. Many cattle and sheep are raised there.

There are rich mines of gold, silver, copper, and lead in this section. *Colorado* produces more gold and silver than any other state. *Denver* is the largest city

in these states. *Butte* is important because it has the greatest copper mines in the world.

The Pacific Coast Section. — Mountains run along the entire length of the Pacific coast. Between the mountains are rich valleys. Wheat, barley, and fruit are the chief products. The southern part of this group is the finest fruit-growing country in the world. There are great plantations of grapes, oranges, olives, and other fruits.



An orange orchard in southern California

The climate of southern California is mild. There is little rain in that region. The farmers bring water for irrigation from the mountains through long canals and pipes. Most of the Filipino students who go to the United States spend the first few months in California, because of the mild climate.

San Francisco is the largest city on the Pacific coast. In 1906 a great earthquake threw

down many buildings and caused fires that burned a large part of the city. The people are building it again. Most of the ships which come from the United States to the Philippines sail from San Francisco.

Canning salmon is an important industry in the towns on *Puget sound*. Some of the finest forests in the world are in this region. Much lumber is sent from there to the Philippines.

The Western states form the largest group. There are fewer people in them than in either of the other groups. They contain rich mines and great forests.

Helps. — What are the two sections of the Western states? How much of the land of the United States is in this group? Why do few people live there? What people besides the whites live in these states? What occupations have the Indians? What kind of climate has the Rocky Mountain section? What is the chief industry in these States? Which state produces the most gold? Name three other metals mined in these states. Name the largest city.

Describe the surface of the Pacific coast states. What are the chief products? What are the products of the southern part? Name two exports from *Puget sound*. Describe the climate of southern California. Why do Filipino students remain for some time in California? Tell about San Francisco.

Spell. — Denver, Seattle, salmon.

Possessions of the United States

Alaska.—This great peninsula was purchased by the United States from Russia. Alaska is about five times as large as all the Philippines. Mt. McKinley (20,464 feet), the highest mountain in North America, is in southern Alaska. The Yukon is one of the great rivers of the world.

There is little agriculture. Why? Gold and furs are the chief products. There are fine



Eskimos fishing off the coast of Alaska.

salmon fisheries. On the Islands in the *Bering sea* valuable fur seals are captured.

The natives of Alaska are Eskimos and American Indians. They are wild and poor. Many American miners now live there.

Porto Rico.—This island of the West Indies was taken from Spain in the war of 1898. Its products and climate are much like those of the Philippines. The people are Spanish, Negro, or a mixture of the two races.

Under the government of the United States, the people of Porto Rico are more prosperous than before.

The Hawaiian Islands.—These islands belong to the United States. The natives are of nearly the same race as the Filipinos. They are few in number. Japanese and Chinese do most of the work. Many Americans live in the islands. The finest sugar plantations in the world are there. *Honolulu* is the capital.

The United States owns several of the *Samoan Islands*. They are used as a coaling station for warships. Five days' sail east of the Philippines is *Guam*, one of the *Ladrone Islands*. *Guam* is also used as a coaling station. The people are like the Filipinos.

Alaska is a cold, mountainous country. Gold and furs are products. The Hawaiian Islands produce much sugar.

Helps.—Where is Alaska? How large is it? What famous mountain is in Alaska? What great river? Why is there little agriculture? What are the chief products? What are found in the seas near Alaska? On the islands of Bering sea? Who are the people? Where is Porto Rico? How did the United States get it? What are the products of Porto Rico? Tell about the climate. The people.

Who are the people of the Hawaiian Islands? What are the chief products? What city is the capital? What islands in the south Pacific belong to the United States? For what are they used? For what is Guam used? Describe the people.

Review Questions on the United States.—In what part of North America is the United States? What is the most of its surface? Name the two great highlands. Two coastal plains. The great valley. Where are large forests found? The prairies? The western plains? Where does the most rain fall? The least?

From what continent did the white settlers come? When? Where did they settle? How was most of the country obtained? What is the capital? What is Congress? What kind of government has the United States? What are the groups of states? Tell about the commerce of New England. The lumber industry. Manufacturing. Farming. What do you know about Boston.

What is the chief occupation in the Middle Atlantic states? Tell about New York. Why has it become great? What are manufactured in Philadelphia? Tell about the business of Baltimore. Of Pittsburg. Why is Washington important?

In which group of states do half the people of the country live? What are the great agricultural products of the Central states? Name other products. What is the largest crop of the United States? Where is wheat raised? Cattle? Why has Chicago become great? What is the second city of this group? Name some other cities of the Central states.

What are the products of the Southern states? What is the chief city?

Which is the largest group of states? What two sections has it? What are the chief products of the Rocky Mountain section? Of the Pacific Coast section? Name two cities of this group. Tell about the climate of California. Name a great peninsula that belongs to the United States.

*In what is the United States great?
What made her great?*

Canada and Mexico

Canada.—Frozen plains and barren, ice-covered islands are found in northern Canada. The southern part is like the northern part of the United States. Then what must its chief products be?



In the forest region the logs are cut and floated down the rivers

Great forests are found in Canada. Lumbering, fishing, and farming are the great industries. Many cattle and horses are raised on the western plains of Canada. What does this show about the rainfall? Coal, iron, copper, and gold are found in the mountains.

There are fewer people in

Canada than in the Philippines. Most of them are of English descent. *Montreal* and *Quebec* are famous cities. *Ottawa* is the capital.

Canada is a part of the British empire. The governor general is appointed by the king of England, but the people make their own laws and are free.

Mexico has low and fertile coasts. The interior is a lofty plateau with high mountains. The climate is moist and hot in the lowlands.

The products of the lowlands are much like those of the Philippines. Sugar, coffee, and cacao are raised. In the cool, dry climate of the plateau, corn, wheat, and other plants of the temperate zone are grown. In the mountains are some of the richest silver mines in the world.

Mexico is now an independent republic. The people are Spanish, Indians, and a mixture of the two races. The capital, *Mexico*, is a beautiful city high above the sea. *Vera Cruz* and *Acapulco* are the chief ports.

From *Acapulco* ships used to sail to *Manila*. Mexico was then a colony of Spain. The Philippines in those days were governed from the colony of Mexico. Soldiers, priests, and governors from the Philippines came from Mexico.

Helps. — Describe the northern part of Canada. The southern part. Name the three chief industries. An occupation on the western plains. What is found in the mountains? Who are the people? Name the chief cities. Tell about the government. Describe



A Mexican cart

the surface of Mexico. The climate. Four products of the coast. Some products of the plateau. What metal is found in Mexico? What kind of government has Mexico? Name the capital. Name two ports. What was Mexico once? Who came to the Philippines from Mexico?

Spell. — Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa.

Canada is a large country with few inhabitants. It has great forests. Mexico has many mountains and rich silver mines.

Central America and the West Indies

Central America. — The surface, climate, products, and people are much like those of Mexico. The mountains are covered with dense forests. This region has five small republics and a colony which is called *British Honduras*.

In these republics are frequent revolutions. The republics are independent, but the people are not really free. What was said of freedom in Canada?

The West Indies. — The largest of these islands is *Cuba*. Cuba is about as large as Luzón, but has less than half as many people. The climate and products are much like those of the Philippines. Tobacco, coffee, sugar, and fruits are the chief exports. The people are Spaniards, Negroes, and *mestizos*. *Havana*, the capital, is about the size of Manila.

Cuba was discovered by the Spaniards. Long ago Indians lived there, but they all died under Spanish rule. Spain treated the Cubans unjustly. Finally the United States went to war with Spain in 1898 to free the Cubans. The United States made Cuba an independent republic.

Jamaica is a British colony. *Haiti* and *Santo Domingo* are Negro republics.

Helps. — Name the countries of Central America. What kind of governments have they? Are the people really free? Which is the largest island of the West Indies? What are the chief exports? Who are its people? What is its capital? Tell something of its history. What did the United States do for Cuba? What kind of government has Haiti? Santo Domingo?



A scene in Jamaica

Review Questions on North America. — Describe the surface of North America. The climate of the northern part. Of the southern part. Where is the dry region? What great country lies in the central part of North America? What kind of climate has the United States? Name some wild animals of North America. What is the population? To what races do the people belong?

Name the countries of North America. What are some of the chief products of the United States? What is the population of the United States? Name the five groups of states. Which groups are chiefly manufacturing states? Which are chiefly agricultural states? Where is mining a great industry? Where is the great fruit-growing region of the United States? Name the possessions of the United States. Name five cities in the United States and tell for what each is famous.

What country north of the United States? Of what empire is it a part? What country southwest of the United States? What white people first settled there? What are some of the products of Mexico? Tell something of the governments and products of Central America. Of Cuba.

IV. SOUTH AMERICA

1. South America as a Whole

Surface.—South America, like North America, has a great mountain system in the west, a smaller highland in the east, and a great central plain between the eastern and western highlands. The *Andes mountains* run the entire length of the western coast. This is one of the highest and longest mountain systems in the world. Many of its peaks are always covered with snow. There are many volcanoes.

The vast central plain covers about five sixths of the continent. This is the largest plain in the world. Three great rivers drain this plain. What are they? (See maps on pages 115 and 116.)



A scene on the Amazon

The Amazon is the largest river in the world. It is 100 miles (160 kilometers) wide at the mouth. The Amazon flows through a forest-covered valley.

It is joined by many smaller rivers. The *Orinoco* river has a delta larger than the island of *Sámar*. The *La Plata* system drains a valley as large as the Mississippi valley.

Climate.—The climate of South America is mainly that of the torrid zone. In the south the climate is temperate. There is plenty of rain in the lowlands. On the Pacific coast there are regions where it is very dry.

People and History.—Spain and Portugal conquered most of South America about four hundred years ago. Portugal took Brazil. The natives were Indians. Some became civilized, but many remained savages.

The language of the people of the towns is Spanish, except in Brazil, where it is Portuguese. The white people are nearly all descendants of Spanish or Portuguese settlers. There are many mestizos. Most of the people are Roman Catholics.

About a hundred years ago the Spanish South American colonies gained their independence. Later Brazil became free from Portugal. All of the countries of South America, except the Guianas, are republics.

South America is rich in soil, mines, and forests. Its climate is hot, and its people are few. The countries are republics.

Helps. — Where are the highlands in South America? The plain? Tell about the Andes. About the great plain. The Amazon. The Orinoco. The La Plata. The climate of South America. What nations conquered South America? What became of the Indians? What language is spoken in most of the towns? In the towns of Brazil? What peoples live in South America now? What form of government have the countries of South America?

South America

(See map on page 115.)

Map Questions. — What ocean east of South America? West? What sea north? What island south? What cape at the south end of this island? What strait between this island and the mainland? What cape at the extreme point of South America?

What high mountains in the western part of South America? What great river flows east through the central plain of South America? What river flows south? North? East?

What large country in eastern South America? What is its capital? Name two other cities in Brazil. What two smaller countries south of Brazil? Name their capitals. What country is in southeastern South America? What is its capital? What long country west of the Andes? What is its capital? Its chief seaport? Name four other countries in western South America and the capital of each. What countries are in the northern part of South America? Name their capitals.

2. The Countries of South America The Northern Countries and Brazil

The Republic of Panama was formed in 1904 under the protection of the United States. Through the *Isthmus of Panama* the United States is digging a ship canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific. This will be the most important canal in the world. What good will this canal do the Philippines?

Venezuela and Guiana are mountainous, but there are broad, grassy plains called *llanos* in the valley of the Orinoco. Many cattle are raised. Gold, coffee, cacao, and sugar are the chief exports. Venezuela is a republic, but its government is very bad. Guiana is divided into three colonies. What are they?

Brazil. — This is the largest and most important country of South America. Nearly half of the land and people of South America are in Brazil. It is larger than the United States without Alaska. In the great forests of the Amazon valley live many Indians who fish, hunt, and collect rubber. Most of the world's rubber comes from Brazil. Sugar, cotton, tobacco, cassava (camoting-cajoy), and corn are raised, and diamonds are taken from the mines.





RELIEF MAP OF SOUTH AMERICA

On the plains of the south many cattle and horses are raised. On the eastern highlands half the coffee of the world is grown. *Rio de Janeiro*, the capital, is more than three times as large as Manila. It is a beautiful city, with a magnificent harbor.

Brazil produces more rubber and coffee than any other country.



The harbor at Rio Janeiro

Helps. — What is the United States doing in Panama? Describe the surface and products of Venezuela and Guiana. What are the three colonies in Guiana? How large is Brazil? Who live in the Amazon valley? What do the Indians do? Name the agricultural products. What kind of mines has Brazil? What is raised on the eastern highland? What city is the capital? What is said of it?

Spell. — Isthmus, canal, protection, colonies, cassava, diamonds.

The La Plata Countries

Paraguay lies in the basin of the *Paraguay river*. Of what river system is this a part? (See map.) It is one of the two countries of South America which have no seacoast. Which is the other? Cattle and *maté*, a kind of tea, are the chief products.

Uruguay is a land of plains. Cattle and sheep raising are the chief occupations.

Argentina is the second country of South America in importance. Its climate is warm and rainy in the north, and dry and cool in the south. Millions of cattle, sheep, and horses graze on its plains. The exports are hides, wool, beef, and wheat.

There are many Europeans in Argentina. The government is one of the best in South America. Buenos Ayres is a rich city of a million people. It is the largest city of South America.

The La Plata countries lie chiefly in the great basin of the La Plata river. The climate is good. Cattle, sheep, and wheat are raised. Buenos Ayres is a great city.



Cattle in Argentina

Helps. — What are the three La Plata countries? What are the products of Paraguay? Of Uruguay? How important is Argentina among South American countries? Describe the climate. What are the exports? Who are the people? What is said of the government? Of Buenos Ayres?

Spell.—Paraguay, Uruguay, Buenos Ayres.

The Countries of the Andes

Chile is as long as the United States, but no wider than northern Luzón. In the north it is dry, in the south rainy. Wheat, tobacco, and vegetables are raised, besides cattle and sheep. Chile has great mines of copper, silver, and gold. Most valuable of all its exports is a mineral called *nitrate of soda*. Great quantities are sent to Europe to put upon soil to make it fertile.



The plaza at Valparaíso

Santiago, the capital and largest city, has a healthful location near the mountains. **Valparaíso** is the chief port on the Pacific coast of South America. In 1906, a few months after the San Francisco earthquake, Valparaíso was almost destroyed by an earthquake and by fire. Many buildings in Santiago and other cities of Chile

were thrown down by the same earthquake.

The Tropical Countries of the Andes are *Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, and Colombia*. These four countries are in the northern part of the Andes system. They are much alike. They have every kind of climate, from the heat of the plains on the coast, to the cold of the Andes mountains.

Products.—Cacao, rubber, and silver are the chief products of Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador. The cacao crop of Ecuador is the largest in the world. Western Peru is dry, but water for irrigation is brought from the mountains. Great crops of sugar-cane, coffee, cotton, and grapes are raised.

In Colombia there are mines of gold and silver. Coffee is the main export. In the east cattle are raised. Colombia has many revolutions and a bad government.

Cities.—Most of the cities of these countries are built in the mountains. This is so that they may be near the mines, and because the climate is better in the mountains, and also because there are few good harbors along the coast where cities can be built.

Chile is rich in minerals. Silver, cacao, coffee, and rubber are exported by the tropical countries of the Andes.

Helps.—What country of South America lies west of the southern Andes? Describe the climate of Chile. Name the agricultural products. The products of the mines. What very valuable export? What city is the capital? What is said of it? What city is the chief port of Chile? What happened to this city in 1906?

Name the tropical countries of the Andes from north to south. Tell about their climate. Which three are much alike in products? Name the products of these three countries. The products of Colombia. Where are most of the cities built? Give three reasons for this.

Spell.—Venezuela, Guiana, Rio de

Janeiro, Buenos Ayres, Argentina, Valparaiso, Ecuador, nitrate.

Review Questions on South America.

—Describe the surface of South America. Name three rivers. Tell about the climate. The people. Tell something of the history of South America. What kind of government have South American countries? Which is the largest country in South America? Which country grows the most coffee? Rubber? Cacao? Name the largest city. The second largest. Begin with Panama and name all the coast countries of South America. Which countries have no seacoast?

V. AFRICA

1. Africa as a Whole

Surface.—Africa is the second of the continents in size. Mountains run along most of the coasts of Africa. The interior is mainly drained by four great rivers. Name them. (See map.)

In *Northern Africa* is a great hot desert. In *Central Africa* is one of the largest forests in the world. Wild tribes of Negroes live there and fierce wild animals like the lion, leopard, elephant, rhinoceros, crocodile, and snake



Leopard

abound. *Southern Africa* is mainly a dry plateau. A range of

mountains runs along the coast.

There are rapids and waterfalls in the rivers. This makes it difficult



Rhinoceros

for boats to go up the streams. In some parts of Africa the climate is very unhealthy. There are many diseases which kill men, horses, and cattle.

Because of all these things, traveling in Africa is very difficult. It was called the "dark continent" because so little was known of the interior. For centuries the desert, the forest, the mountains, the hot and unhealth-

ful climate, and the wild men and wild animals kept the white men from traveling through it. Therefore, although Africa is the third of the continents in population, its people are the poorest and most ignorant of all.

Climate. — No other continent has so much of its surface in the torrid zone as Africa. Little rain falls in the north and the south. The climate of the central part is hot and wet.

Africa is a large continent. It has mountains, forests, deserts, and fierce wild animals. The climate is hot. Most of the people are ignorant Negroes.

Helps. — How large is Africa? Why was it called the "dark continent"? What is northern Africa? What is in central Africa? Describe southern and western Africa. What five things



Crocodile

long kept white men from traveling through Africa? In which zone is most of Africa? Tell about the climate.

Spell. — Africa, interior, fierce.

Africa

(See map on page 121.)

Map Questions. — What ocean is west of Africa? East? What sea is north? Northeast? What continent lies

north of Africa? Northeast? What island east of Africa? What cape south of Africa? West? East? Name four African rivers. Four African lakes.¹ Name the countries of northern Africa and their capitals. What country in northeastern Africa? Name three cities of Egypt. What river flows through Egypt? From what lakes does it come? What city at the north end of the Suez Canal? At the south end? What is the region south of the north African countries called. What region lies south of the Sahara? What country east of the Sudan? What country is south of the Kongo river? What country in South Africa? What city is its capital? What region lies north of Cape Colony? Name some cities in this region. What countries have possessions in Africa?

2. The Countries of Africa

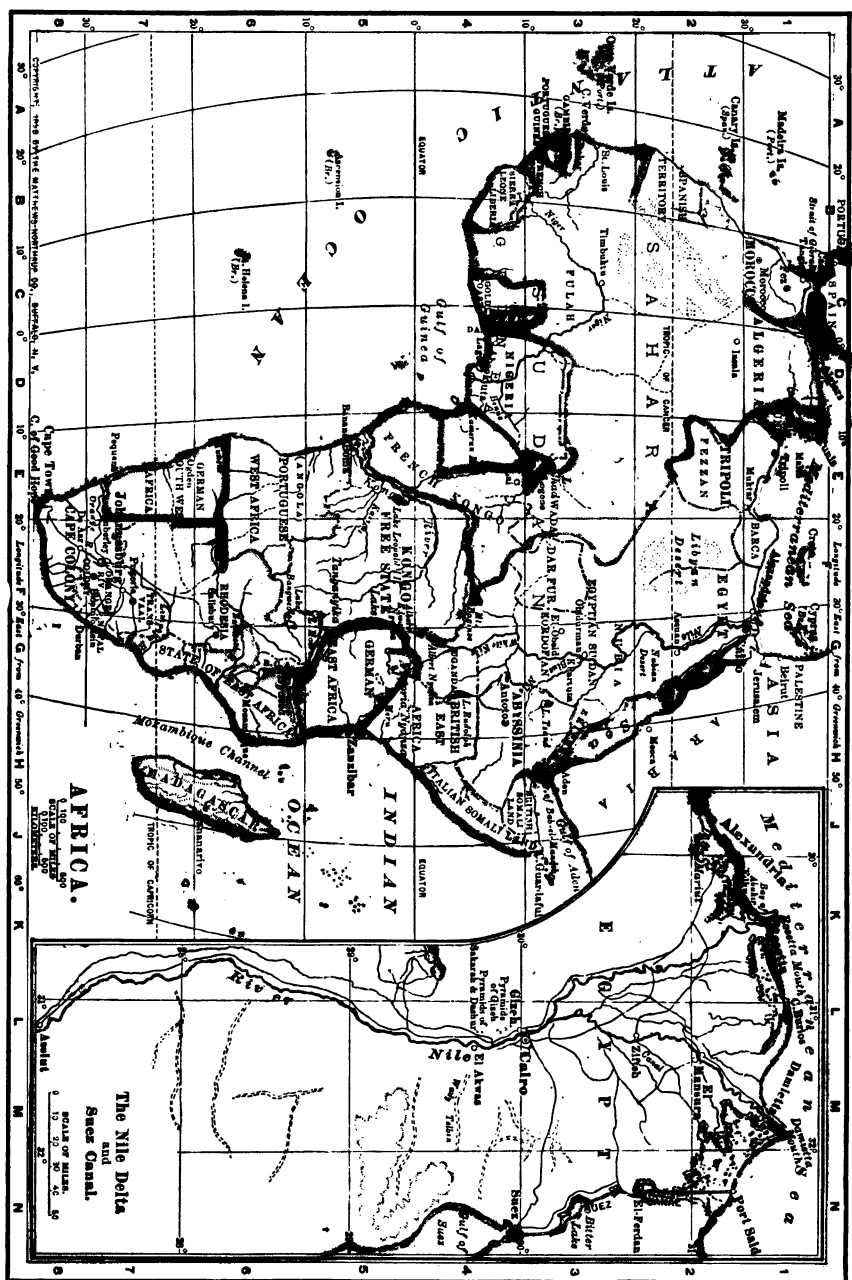
The Northern Countries

The Barbary States. — The countries along the Mediterranean coast of Africa, except Egypt, are called the *Barbary States*. These countries are hilly and rocky near the coast and are deserts in the interior. The climate is dry and hot.

The people belong chiefly to the white race. They are mostly farmers and herders. They are Mahometan in religion.

Morocco is a kingdom. *Algeria* and *Tunis* are colonies of France. *Tripoli* is a part of the Turkish empire. The country

¹ *Nyanza* is the African word for lake.





RELIEF MAP OF AFRICA

is mostly a desert. Caravans,¹ or trains of loaded camels, from the south come to the Barbary States across the great desert. They bring gold, ivory, and slaves.

¹ See picture on page 124.

Egypt. — Most of the Egyptians live on the banks and delta of the *Nile* river. The rest of Egypt is a desert. The Nile overflows its banks yearly, and leaves fertile mud on the fields. For this reason the soil on the

banks of the Nile is always fertile. Great crops of sugar-cane, wheat, cotton, and rice are produced. Many camels are raised.

The *pyramids* are very large and famous old stone monuments. They were built as tombs for the kings of Egypt.

Egypt is a part of the Turkish empire. Its governor is called the *khedive*. The real rulers are the British. *Cairo*, the capital, is a large and famous city. It is at the head of the Nile delta. Why is that a good place to build a city? *Alexandria* is the most important seaport of northern Africa.

The *Suez canal*, in Egypt, joins the Mediterranean and Red seas. It was opened in 1869, and became a great help to Philippine commerce. The journey from Spain to the Philippines became much shorter.

The Barbary States are hot and dry. The flood plain and delta of the Nile river are very fertile, and have a large population.

Helps. — Name the Barbary States. Describe their surface. Their climate. Tell about the government of each. To what race do the people belong?

What is their religion? What goods come across the desert by caravan? What is a caravan?

Where do most of the Egyptians live? What makes the soil of Egypt rich? What are the chief products?



The Nile and the pyramids

What are the pyramids? What is the ruler called? Of what empire is Egypt, a part? What country really rules Egypt? Name the chief cities. Where and of what value is the Suez canal?

Spell. — Barbary, Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, Tripoli, caravan, Egypt, Nile, pyramids.



A water carrier in Morocco

Other Countries of Africa

The Sahara lies south of the Barbary States. It is the largest desert in the world. A few wild tribes live on the borders of this desert.



A caravan in the desert

The Sudan is a grassy plain south of the Sahara. The people are Negroes. France and Great Britain own most of the Sudan. To what countries do caravans go from the Sudan?

Abyssinia is a plateau in eastern Africa. The people are whites and Negroes. Coffee, gold, ivory, and wax are exported.

The Kongo Free State is chiefly a dense forest. Rubber is the most valuable product. Many millions of Negroes live in this country. They are very ignorant. The Kongo Free State is ruled by the king of Belgium.

West Coast Countries. — There are many small countries on the west coast. Negroes live in

them. These countries are colonies of different European nations. They are hot and unhealthful near the sea.

South Africa. — The interior is a highland. The coast is low and forest-covered. The main industry is cattle and sheep raising. There are very rich gold mines near *Johannesburg*. At *Kimberley* are the greatest diamond mines in the world.

Cape Town is a noted seaport.

Nearly all of *South Africa* belongs to England. The east coast belongs mainly to Portugal and Germany.

Madagascar is the fourth largest island of the world. Negroes live on the west coast, and people like the Malaysians in race on the east coast. Gold and rubber are exported.



A mission school in central Africa

Helps. — Tell about the Sahara. The Sudan. Abyssinia. What covers the surface of the Kongo Free State? What is the chief product? Who are the people? By whom are they governed? Tell about the west coast countries. What country owns most of South Africa? Describe the surface. What mines are in South Africa? Name the chief cities. What coun-



Giraffe

tries own most of the east coast? Tell about Madagascar.

Spell. — Sahara, ivory, plateau, Kimberley.

Review Questions on Africa.—Compare Africa in size and population with the other continents. Where is the great desert? The great forest? The plateau? Name the four great rivers of Africa. Give five reasons why the white people were slow to explore Africa. Who are the peoples of Africa? What kind of government have most of the countries? Where in Africa are there great gold and diamond mines?

VI. AUSTRALIA AND THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

Australia is the smallest of the continents in both size and population. It is the only continent which lies entirely south of the equator. The surface is mainly a low plateau, with mountains in the east. There are few rivers. Many of the lakes are salt. The climate of most of Australia is dry, and very hot in the summer.

There are many strange animals and plants in Australia. Some of the plants have no



Kangaroo with young

leaves. The *kangaroo* and some other Australian ani-

mals carry their young in a pocket in the skin.

Millions of sheep and many cattle are raised in Australia. Much of the meat eaten in Manila comes from Australia. Horses, cattle, lumber, and coal are also exported to Manila. Wool, gold, and meats are sent to Europe.

The natives of Australia are Negroes. They are among the lowest savages on earth. Most of the people belong to the



An Australian savage

white race. Nearly all of them are of British descent. Australia is a part of the British empire. It is a *commonwealth* of five states. Like Canada, Australia has much self-government. It is a prosperous country. Melbourne and Sydney are great cities.



A street in Sydney

New Zealand is a group of mountainous islands southeast of Australia. The climate is cool and equable. There are many forests. The soil is rich. Gold, wool, and meat are the chief exports. There are a few native Malaysians, but most of the people are white. New Zealand is a self-governing colony of the British empire.

New Guinea is one of the largest islands in the world. The people are wild and fierce Negroes. To what three countries does New Guinea belong?

Smaller Pacific Islands.—There are many other islands in the

Pacific ocean. Most of them are the tops of old volcanoes that have come up above the sea. The people of these islands are mainly Malayan in race. They are not highly civilized. They are ruled by different nations of Europe and by the United States. The people live by farming and fishing. Copra is the main export of most of the islands.

Australia is the smallest continent. The climate is dry. Wool, meats, and gold are exported. New Zealand is a prosperous colony of Great Britain. The people of the small Pacific islands are Malaysians.

Helps.—How does Australia compare in size and population with the other continents? Describe the surface. The climate. Animals. Plants. What are the exports of Australia to Manila? The exports to Europe? Who are the natives of Australia? Of what race are most of the people? Tell about the government. What are the chief cities?

Where is New Zealand? Describe the surface. The climate. What are the products? What kind of government has New Zealand? What is said of New Guinea?

How were most of the smaller Pacific islands made? Who are the people? How are they governed? How do they live? What is the chief export?

Spell.—Australia, Melbourne, Sydney, New Zealand, kangaroo.

APPENDIX

SIZE AND POPULATION OF THE EARTH, CONTINENTS, AND COUNTRIES

Length of the Earth's Axis		MILES
Length of the Earth's Equator		7,900
		24,902
Area of the Earth's Surface		SQUARE MILES
Area of the Ocean		196,940,000
		144,500,000
		POPULATION
The Earth		1,600,000,000
	SQUARE MILES	
Asia (with islands)	17,056,000	906,674,000
Europe	3,842,000	396,406,000
Africa	11,512,000	140,274,000
North America	9,430,000	105,806,000
South America	6,856,000	38,482,000
Australia (with islands)	3,456,000	6,458,000
Antarctic Lands	254,000	
THE PHILIPPINES	114,410	7,636,000
THE UNITED STATES (with possessions)	3,806,279	84,907,156
The East Indies (with Philippines)	787,302	43,237,000
The Chinese Empire	4,300,900	426,047,000
British Indian Empire	1,917,621	300,164,000
The Japanese Empire	161,135	46,495,000
Mexico	767,258	13,606,000
Cuba	44,015	1,573,000
Brazil	3,300,816	14,334,000
Argentina	1,083,551	4,957,000
The British Isles	121,367	41,608,000
The German Empire (in Europe)	210,232	56,367,000
France	207,217	38,962,000
Spain	191,986	18,235,000
The Russian Empire	8,785,187	130,941,000

THE TWELVE LARGEST CITIES OF THE WORLD

	POPULATION		POPULATION
London (England)	4,649,000	Vienna	1,675,000
New York	3,437,202	Canton	1,600,000
Paris	2,714,000	St. Petersburg	1,313,000
Berlin	1,889,000	Philadelphia	1,293,000
Tokio	1,819,000	Constantinople	1,203,000
Chicago	1,698,575	Calcutta	1,121,664

THE FIVE LONGEST RIVERS

	MILES		MILES
Mississippi-Missouri	4,200	Yangtze	3,000
Nile	3,700	Kongo	2,900
Amazon	3,300		

